THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,730—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Aug.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	....

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....	..
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....	..
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....	..
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	..	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....	..
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	....	..
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	..	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	....	..
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....	..
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	....	..
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	..	16000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....	..
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	..	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
*Locksley Hall	3654	....	....	4 Sept.	24 Aug.
*Netherby Hall	4161	....	21 Aug.	....	....
Trafford Hall	3321	3 Aug.	26 ,,	....	15 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	7 ,,	30 ,,	....	15 ,,
City of Poona	6509	15 ,,	....	....	10 ,,
*Merton Hall	4197	21 ,,	12 Sept.	....	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	28 ,,	21 ,,	....	11 ,,
City of Calcutta	7630	3 Sept.	27 ,,	....	17 ,,
City of Paris	9232	19 ,,	9/10 Oct.	....	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	28 ,,	21 ,,	....	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 ,,	....	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	6529	16 ,,	7/8 Nov.	....	28 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	16 ,,	....	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	23 ,,	....	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	....	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6870	30 ,,	23 ,, 1913	....	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	....	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

PARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	452	802
Liverpool	695	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	29th August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	30th August	†6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 29th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Baroda 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota" 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on or about 27th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,

24th August, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4089	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 643 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nasionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Glurevich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, affected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges: particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

INSURE YOURSELVES!

Insure yourselves against disappointment in regard to the choice of a pianoforte. We will give you the best advice in the choice of an instrument and we can guarantee absolute satisfaction as to superb tone, perfect touch, splendid construction and lasting qualities.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

are accepted on a scheme of which we are the pioneers in India and which we have maintained for over 30 years to the advantage and satisfaction of our numerous clientele.

THE BEST POLICY

is to secure the highest value for your money and that is what we offer you. It is the soundest plan to get a piano that you can reply on and appreciate.

SUITABLE PREMIA

or monthly instalments are arranged according to the convenience and wishes of our clients, so that the highest-grade Pianos even are brought, by our system, within the means of all

THE ANNUITY SYSTEM.

This is good in its way, but you do not get possession at once, as you do under our system. With us you have not got to wait.

SURRENDER VALUE.

There is no depreciation in the surrender value. We give you full value and possession and surrender a valuable well-built, high-grade Piano as soon as formalities are concluded.

IMMEDIATE REALIZATION.

You have the satisfaction of immediate realization, of possession at once, while you pay at your convenience. That is the advantage of our system.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO, ORGAN, AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BAISM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.
ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.
Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.
Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1094 of 1910.

RANCHHORDAS KALLIANJI ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

PRAGJI KALLIANJI and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1911, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble Courts, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1912, at the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Defendants.—RANCHHORDAS KALLIANJI, PRAGJI KALLIANJI, GOCULDAS DAMODAR, MANGALDAS SHAMJI, LUXMIDAS SHAMJI and BAI SOONDERBAI, widow of SHAMJI KALLIANJI, in the undermentioned (properties) lots.

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 8·2 square yards and one-fourth of another square yard be the same, a little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 504, New No. 2409, Old Survey No. 225 and New Survey No. 127, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-house buildings and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Chewoolwady Street or Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Wards Nos. 3382 to 3044, 3088, Street Nos. 5-7 and 1-2 and 4, and bounded on the East by the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwady, on the West by the Property of Vassantrao Madhavrao, on the North partly by the property of Vassantrao Madhavrao and partly by the property of Amandrao Narayan Dabholkar, and on the South by a public road formerly called Chewoolwady but now called Kolbhat Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ranchhordas K. Ilanji, Pragji Kallianji, Gokuldas Damodar, Mangaldas Shamji and Lakhmidas Shamji and their tenants and are more particularly described delineated by a red colour boundary line in the map or plan, thereof deposited in the Office of the Commissioner High Court.

Lot No. II.—All those two pieces or parcels of batty land adjoining each other and formed into one piece situate at Mahal Pur Tundi Sander, Taluka Salsette Zilla or District of Thana, known by the name of Nevrya and bearing field No. 48, admeasuring about 1750 square yards, the Government Revenue payable in respect of which said pieces together is Rs. 3-3-2, and are bounded on or towards the East by a passage leading to the fields of Dr. Coutinho beyond which are the fields of Haridas Dharamsey and Jamnadas Manohardas and on or towards the West by the fields belonging to Lalji Ramji, and on or towards the North by the other field of Yassoo Manji Bhandari and Pantu Manji Bhandari and on or towards the South by the boundary of the fields belonging to the said Dr. Coutinho.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff and the 1st and 2nd defendants abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 252 of 1912.

Messrs. KHEMRAJ BALLABUX, a firm carrying on business as Merchants, Shroffs and Sahukars, at Khadavli Road outside the Fort ... ...Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) GOVINDJI VASSONJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, and carrying on business as a Confectioner and Merchant, at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort. (2) ANANDJI MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Fort, at Old Modikhana, and carrying on business as a Merchant, outside the Fort. (3) CAWASJI R. ASHBURNER, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon, a Clerk in the Secretariat ... ...Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of Immoveable property, dated the 25th day of July, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the 3rd defendant Cawasji S. Ashburner, in the following properties subject to the rights of the Mortgagee and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the said properties in terms of their securities.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the House of Bai Hamabai Manekji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the North by the House of Doctor Dossabhai Bejonji Culigirwalla, and on or towards the South by the House of Vaijibhai Lachmichand, and which said premises are assessed under New Survey No. 8656 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2498 (1), and under Street Nos. 214,215 and 218.

SECONDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Government land newly assessed situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in Books in Collector's Old No. 87, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 2 and 3/2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring 5000 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2/23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the Parel Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, and on or towards the North by the Road leading to the said Hindu Cemetery.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 16th day of September, 1912, lodge in my office statements verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1912.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CHARLES SEPTIMUS PIKE, late Captain, 107th Pioneers.
ROBIN BURN STRICKLAND DUNLOP, late Captain, 27th Light Cavalry, Neemuch.
EDWARD GRATHEAD WILSON, late Guard G. I. P. Railway, Ixatpuri.
GEORGE ROBERT SETON LOGAN-HOME, late Lieutenant, 5th Sikhs.
TRIGUMJI HIRA HAND, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Glass Decorator and Picture Frame Maker.
ARTHUR JASPER, late Driver, North Western Railway, Quetta.
MOSES K. Z. late of Bombay, a Jewish Mendicant.
Mrs. HOLLAND, widow of the late WILLIAM HOLLAND, Conductor, Royal Garrison Artillery, Mhow.
Mrs. BURKE, wife of an Army Pensioner, Mhow.
J. T. ST LEE, late of Alag, European Inhabitant.
PRANJIVANDAS GIRDHARLAL, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 2nd day of August, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1912, being a Public Holiday, on account of the "Cocoanut day," WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1912, instead of on Tuesday, the 27th August, 1912.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1912.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING Co., LTD.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 12, per Share, will be payable against production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1912, to Shareholders mentioned in the Register on the 22nd day of August, 1912,

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,

The Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1912, for CONSTRUCTING A MASONRY TOWER with overhead Cast Iron Water Tank, at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer,

Water Department.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

And

In the matter of the QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The humble Petition of DADY LIMJI BATLIBOYE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 61 Gowalia Tank without the Fort of Bombay, a Creditor of the abovenamed the QUEEN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED Sheweth as follows:—

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 20th day of August, 1912, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Macleod, by Dady Limjee Batliboye, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Macleod in Chambers, on the 21st day of September, 1912, and any creditor or contributary of the said company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributary of the said company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1912.

NANU HORMASJEE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

AS the 15th September is a Jain Holiday, the AUCTION SALE of the PORBANDAR STATE JEWELLERY, is put off to the 25th SEPTEMBER.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

Porbandar, 16th August, 1912.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 62—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 25 Lakhs, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 28th August, 1912 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1912.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1912 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1912.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 28th August, 1912, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 3rd September, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1912.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th August to the 3rd September 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17,18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1912, at 3-45 P.M., (S. T.), when the following Resolution will be submitted:—

THAT the Secretaries and Treasurers Commission be calculated at 10 per cent. on the Nett profits of the Company prior to deduction of any allowance for depreciation, and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 231 of 1911.

Re JAFFERBHAI RUTTONSY KHOJA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street. No. 191-93, carrying on business as General Merchant and Commission Agent and also a partner in the firm of Jaffer Dhunji and Co., an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 23rd day of June 1911, against the abovenamed Insolvant has been THIS DAY annulled.—Dated this 21st day of August 1912.

H. H. WADIA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 23rd day of August 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Saturday, 24th August, 1912.

Our Star Film this week is

RORY O'MORE:

"I've made myself, drinking your health, quite a baste,

"So I think, after that, I may talk to the priest."

ANIMATED GAZETTE:
Recent European Events pictured.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS:
Series III—Eight Events.

THEIR LIVES FOR GOLD:
A Tragic American Railway Drama.

HYPNOTISED:
The Editor and his Stenographer.

RORY O'MORE (1577-78):
An Irish Romance.

FOOLSHEAD:
"A Guardian of the Police."

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

DR. CARL PERIN,
THE ROYAL PALMIST,
Hours 10 to 1 and 3 to 6.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

PROCEEDING TILL AUGUST including SUNDAY.
10 to 30 per cent. reductions in all departments
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PERFUMERY MART,
47, Hornby Rd., Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,,
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHURNI ROAD.

A FINE NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME.

SEE THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.
(Arnst vs. Barry)

SEE THE LAZY FARMER
and the episode of the hidden treasure

SEE THE IRISH BOY
and have a jolly good laugh.

SEE THE CLEVER DOG JEAN
and how he gets his mistress married

TO SEE IS TO ENJOY!
TO ENJOY IS TO BE SATISFIED.
Just the Thing You Want!

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Tel. No. 1271.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilo Ilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches, Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTAPLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East are prepared to offer their services to Firms abroad.
HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent 'BEARING' unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ENGINEER holding B. O. T. Certificate desires an APPOINTMENT in a Mill or Factory. Has had extensive experience ashore. Exceptional abilities and splendid testimonials. Apply Box No. 189, care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co. Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbadevi Road, Electrical Lamps, Wire and Cables of 2,500 Megh Fans. Accessories of best quality stocked. Fittings undertaken at moderate charges.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission — Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

GACHARPIE & Co's PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA
BEHIND EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

WANTED

WANTED.—EUROPEAN FOREMAN, with home training for Boiler and Smiths Shop and Constructional Ironwork Yard in small General Engineering Workshops. Must be energetic and able to explain best way of turning out jobs to his men. Salary Rs. 200—25—300.

Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. T." Care of this Paper.

FIRMS DEALING in Engineering and Building Material, desirous of extending their business in DELHI,—through a local influential Concern, ready to furnish with satisfactory Bank reference,—are invited to communicate their views with terms in detail to "K 190," care of this Paper.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Girgaum Road near Tram Terminus and opposite the Portuguese Church.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 345 of 1910.

Sakerbai, widow of Tarachand Rattonsey .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Sakerchand Keshowji and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Nensey, the Receiver appointed by the consent decree in the above suit on 15th June, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 24th inst. at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected and built thereon and every and all other premises appertaining thereto situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140 and 31, New Nos, 1331 and 291, Old Survey No. 151, New Survey No. 8026 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward "D" No. 182, street No. 588, 590 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the house of Dadabhai Cowasji Mistry, on the north by the said Girgaum Road, and on the south by the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thakordas, attorneys for the above Receiver at their office, Church-gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, chairs, carpets, phonographs, leather kit and hand bags, safes, &c.

5 rolls English-made carriage rubber-tyres.
On account of the concerned,—
3 bales brown papers.
By order of the manufacturers—
8 cases warrior brand note papers white.
5 cases grey note papers.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyre office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyre victoria.
1 bay Arab horse going in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Mahim near the Railway Station and Plots of Vacant Land near Lake Pokhran in the Village of Majuda, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 962 of 1911 (Dadabhoy F. Asharvalla and others vs. Framji R. Dalal and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell on the undermentioned times and dates the following landed properties at the following places and belonging to the estate of the late Mr. S. N. Ghandy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF MAHIM PROPERTY.

(1) All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Oart called or known as Bhendy Bunder with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and bungalows standing thereon situate at Modi in Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 579 and 122 and New No. 3816 and New Survey No. 1-110 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 5776 (1) and 5776 (2) and Street No. 252 and 252A, respectively, and bounded on or towards the East by the wire and beyond that the property of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway on the West and North by the Oart of Pandurang Vithoba and on or towards the South by the public passage.

On SUNDAY, the 8th day of September, 1912 at 5 p. m, (S.T.). on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF VACANT PLOTS AT THANA.

(2) All those several pieces of land or ground situate lying and being near the Lake of Pokhran in the village of Majuda, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration District of the Sub-Registrar of Salsette Thana assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos. :—

Survey Nos.	Sub or Pot Nos.	Total areas Goonthas.
272	1	9½
274	1	5½
	2	26
	F 1	8½
	1	37
	2	6
	F 1	1½
	10	7½
	11	1½
	13	8½
277	5	1½
	8	8½
	4	11½
	F 7	3½
278	5	21½
	6	12½
	8	8
	10	19½
	F 3	3½
291	1	A 3—29½ G
	F 1	do —12½
	2	do —29½
	3	do — 8½
	4	do — 6½
	5	do — 1½
415	1	do — 4
273	F 1	do 6— 8
276	1	do 7—28
do	5	do 7—26

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No, 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1912.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman, consisting of teakwood double bedsteads, couches, chairs, hatstand, 3 lights hanging lamp, glassware, flower tubes, fancy flower boxes, marble top English sideboard, mahogany dining table, glass show case, one nearly new Roneo Duplicator, one camera, carpet, &c.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, six years old, goes well in harness.
1 punchcallian bay Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong Victoria with a grey mare and harness.
1 covered office shigram and a set of new harness.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Jehangir Nowroji Kaka, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Soorji Damji :—

3 victorias and 3 horses.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Immoveable property at Gilder Street, next to Mr. George Gahagan's Workshop.

Under instructions from Messrs Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and Abdoo Backer Abdool Rahiman, the mortgagees of the undermentioned property and on account and risk of Sayana Venkatte Lakha and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 24th day of August, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Gilder Street next to Mr. George Gahagan's Workshop without the Fort of the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under E. Ward No. 4153, Street No. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Ward No. 4164, 4155, Street Nos. 32 and 1, Ward No. 4156, Street No. 1, Ward Nos. 4158, and 4159, Street Nos. 3 and 4, Ward No, 4160, Street No. 5 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 427, 428 and 527, New Nos. 13935, 13936 and 14035, Old Survey No. 216, 215 and 217 and New Survey 1

No.——and containing by admeasurement 4219 3519

Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Gilder Street and on the West, South and North by the property of George Graghan and Co., and which said property is now occupied by the said Borrowers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT POONA, NEXT TO THE POONA RAILWAY STATION, formerly known as the Royal Family Hotel and now as the National Hotel.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th August at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Mr. Fatechand Ravaldas the owner of the property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Poona Civil Lines, in the Deccan, in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli in the District of Poona and formerly called or known by the name of the Royal Family Hotel and now by the National Hotel, containing by admeasurement two acres and 1,117 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Messrs. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, on or towards the West by the Road leading to Poona Railway Station, on or towards the North by the Southern Maratha Railway line, on or towards the South by a Public Road, and which premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 107, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 89 and the Land Revenue payable for the said plot is Rs. 6-6 per annum and which is now occupied by tenants of the vendor.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamsetram and Madon, attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 1st proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sans Souci Victoria Road, Byculla very valuable and handsome Choice mahogany teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, by Lazarus and others (for many years the property of Sassoon's family) rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich mirror backside boards, and dumbwaiters table hanging and hall lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, rich ornaments, Parian, terracotta and bronze figures, rich oil paintings, and oliographs, old China and satsoomaware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, bentwood furniture, brass and iron single and double bedsteads marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chival glasses, chest-of-drawers, cloth and gown presses, large mirror doors, almyrahs, copper and aluminium utensils, rich garden pots, etc, etc. The property of Major Montgomery T. R. A. G. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazete, tLd."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUZZARD—Aug. 4, at 69 Eton Avenue, the wife of Major F. A. Buzzard, R. A., of a son.
HICKMAN—July 30, at Werge Hall, Wolverhampton, the wife of Col. T. E. Hickman, of a son.
IREDELL—July 25, at 136 Thornbury Road, Osterley Park, W., the wife of Capt. S. M. L. Iredell, of a son.
STEWART—July 29, at 6 Grosvenor Street, W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cosmo G. Stewart, D. S. O., Staff College, Camberley, of a son.
BELL—July 24, at Clarina House, Co. Limerick, the wife of Capt. H. Gillison Bell, R. E., of a daughter.
DAVIES—Aug. 5, at 25 Victoria Park, Dover, the wife of Capt. Claude Davies, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
MACLEOD—Aug. 3, at 17 St. David's Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Kenneth MacLeod, R. N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANSLESEY—MANNERS—Aug. 3, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Charles Henry Alexander (Sixth) Marquess of Anglesey to Victoria Margaret Harriet, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland.
BOXER—WOOD—Aug. 3, at Christ Church, Purley, Hubert Seymour, son of Commander Boxer, R. N. and Mrs. Boxer of Folkestone, to Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wood, of Ewhurst, Purley.
De PUTTON—ROLT—July 31, at St. James's Church, Hope, Manchester, Hugh de Putton, the Manchester Regt. to Hilda Stewart, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Francis Rolt and Mrs. Rolt, of Christleton, Cheshire.
WEBSTER—MARTIN—At St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, on August 7th, by the Rev. John Kelman, D.D., Captain Charles David Webster, 20th Punjabis, son of the late Colonel Henry Warde Webster, I. S. C., to Susan Frances Helen, only daughter of the late, F. J. Martin, W. S., 17 Rothesay Place, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BOND—Aug. 2, at 64 Prince's Square, W., Dame Caroline Frances Bond, widow of Sir Edward A. Bond, K. C. B., and daughter of the Rev. H. Barham, aged 89.
BORTHWICK—July 31, at Whitburgh, Ford, Midlothian, Sir Thomas Borthwick, Bart., aged 77.
EADE—July 23, at 22 North Bailey, Durham, Augusta Anne, widow of John Davie Eade, Canon Residentiary of Durham Cathedral and late vicar of Aycliffe, aged 96.
HAWKE—Aug. 6, at Bathafarn Hall, Ruthin, North Wales, Anne, wife of Capt. the Hon. H. B. Hawke.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football : Entries close.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana. "B." Team vs. Elphintone Cricket Club.
Harwood League Football: R. G. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "A man who thinks he can do without others is foolish ; but he who thinks others cannot do without him is a fool."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Bunch of Roses	.....Chapi
Valse .....Phyrne	.....Zulueta
Intermezzo .....Heartsease	.....Macbeth
Selection .....The Quaker Girl	.....Monckton
Gavotte .....Confidence	.....Wesly
Selection .....Irish Airs	.....Godfrey
Valse .....Casino Taure	.....Gung'l
Two-Step .....Moonstruck	.....Higgs

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. O. Jenkins will speak upon the subject "Is the game worth the candle" at the P. S. E. meeting at the Central Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at 9 p.m. Miss Thoy will sing.

DECCAN SABHA AND MR HUME.—Under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, a public meeting of the citizens of Poona will be held, under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Wadia, barrister, at the Kirloskar Theatre, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of expressing condolence on the death of Mr. A. O. Hume, the Father of the Indian National Congress.

REPORTED THEFTS.—S. R. Dadiburjor, head typist in the B. B. and C. I. Railway offices at Church Gate, has reported the theft of a typewriter, valued at Rs. 325, from the Company's offices. Lalubhai Ghelabhai, a Hindu residing in a house at Dhanji Street, reports the theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 575 from his house between the 14th and 21st instant.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Mannabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 60 years. The evidence showed that about five days ago the deceased, who was a mendicant, was crossing the road near Grant Road station, when a victoria driven from behind, came up and knocked her down, and its wheels passed over her. She was seriously injured and removed to hospital, where she died yesterday morning. Witnesses alleged that the victoria was driven very fast and was on the wrong side of the road and that the driver did not shout or give any other warning. There was nothing to obstruct the driver from seeing the deceased. They further alleged that after the accident, the driver did not stop but was running away, when he was arrested by people who had gathered there. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to injuries received by her by being knocked down by a victoria negligently driven by one Gunni Judad, the driver of the victoria.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Property of Fakirs In Dispute.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of an appeal, filed in a suit, in which the guardian of a minor named Rajbux Guru Rosanbux, sued in forma pauperis to obtain a declaration that the lands described in the plaint were the properties of the Fakirs of the Malapur Makan belonged to the plaintiff and to recover the same from the defendants, Mahamad Gaus walad Dada and Dilvarkha walad Sikandarka Saudagar. The first Class Subordidate Judge of Dharwar, granted the declaration and ordered that the plaintiff do recover the lands in dispute from the defendants, with Rs. 1,500 as mesne profits.

Against this decree the first defendant, Mahamad Gaus, and the second defendant, Dilvarkha presented separate appeals before their lordships.

In the appeal of Mahamad Gaus, Mr. H. C. Coyaji, with Mr. K. H. Kelker, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, and Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the minor respondent, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the second respondent, Dilvarkha.

In the appeal of Dilvarkha, Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the appellant, and Mr. A. G. Desai with Mr. K. H. Kelker, appeared for the second respondent, Mahomad Gaus.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgement said that the only two points argued in this appeal were limitation and res judicata. The property in suit consisted of lands at Malapur and Dharwar, which the plaintiff claimed by right of succession to his deceased father, and Guru Roshan, who was a fakir of the Makan of Malapur, and held also the offices of Surguro. The lands in suit had been alienated by the previous holders of the office of Surguro in favour of the ancestors of the first defendant. The last alienation was made by Roshan in 1841 by way of lease in favour of the first defendant's father for a term of 75 years in satisfaction of an old debt of Rs. 7,000.

The plaintiff's case was that Roshan had no power to alienate the property beyond his life-time, and he claimed to recover possession on the ground, that since Roshan's death the lease was no longer binding.

It was admitted that the property descended to each holder of the office of Surguro in succession, and that according to custom. The son of the last holder was appointed disciple, successor and Surguro. It was found at a fact, and the finding was not disputed in appeal that the plaintiff was the disciple nominated by Roshan to succeed him. It was also found that the lands in suit were granted for the support of the office of Surguro. This finding was also not seriously attacked in appeal. It was not contended that the lease was granted by Roshan for a necessary purpose, so as to bind the property in the hands of successive holders. Roshan died in 1904, and the plaintiff contended that he was entitled to challenge the alienation at any time within twelve years from that date. The defendant contended that the time ran in his favour as lessee for a term from the date of the lease and that the suit was barred. In support of this argument the defendant placed reliance chiefly upon the judgment of the Privy Council in Gnanasambanda versus Velu Pandaram, reported in 27 Indian Appeals, page 69. His lordship differentiated this case from the present one, and observed that the rule in such cases was that the holder of the lands might alienate them for his own life or any shorter period, but could not separate them permanently from the duties, which they were annexed so as to bind his successor as laid down in Section 401 of Mayne's Hindu law.

His lordship added that in recent judgments in a somewhat similar case, the Judicial Committee held that a lease granted by a Mahant, whose predecessor had received the land as a gift for the service of the particular idol, whose Shebait he was, was valid only during his life-time and was recoverable by his successor suing within twelve years of the death of the lessor, the Mahant. (Abbiram Goswami versus Shyama Charan, 36 Indian Appeals, page 148).

It was contended for the defendant in this case that this class of cases was distinguishable, as in the present case, the property was heritable by sons subject only to their nomination by their father as disciples. The right of the plaintiff would then, however, be regulated by the rule, that time would begin to run, not from the commencement of the tenancy of the person claiming to hold as a tenant, but from the date when the claims of the parties became openly and undoubtedly adverse. On this basis his lordship held that there was no adverse possession during Roshan's life-time, and that for these reasons the plea of limitation must fail.

With regard to the plea of "res-judicata," his lordship said, that it was alleged that the document, by way of lease, under which the defendant claimed to retain the land, was in reality a mortgage, that having regard to the fact that the defendant's father had been previously in possession of the lands as usufructuary mortgagee under an earlier mortgage, there was in fact nothing due by the plaintiff, and therefore being an agriculturist he was entitled to sue for redemption prior to the agreed term.

The allegation of mortgage by an agriculturist was no doubt resorted to in order to avoid the plea that the suit was premature, while the allegation that the alienation by way of mortgage was void after the death of the mortgagor was deliberately put forward as a second time of attack. The complaint in both suits was, the unlawful retention by the defendant of the lands after demand for delivery free of circumstances. In both suits the point was put forward by the plaintiff that alienation ceased to be effective after the death of Roshan. The matter of the retention of possession of the land by the defendant upon the terms asserted by him had been heard, and finally decided in the first suit, and consequently his lordship held it could not be raised in the present suit. In support of this view his lordship relied on the case of Woomatan Debea versus Kristokamine Dossee, reported in 18 Calcutta weekly report, page 163.

The court was accordingly of opinion that this suit was not maintainable owing to the bar of "res-judicata," and reversed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

RE KESSOWJI POONJA.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkaran application was made by Mr. Bahadurji, praying that the court might fix an early date for the hearing of the appeal of Kessowji Poonja, against whom Mr. Justice Beaman passed a decree for Rs. 5,327 and costs at the instance of Lalji Nensi Ladha.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. R. Wadia opposed the motion.

The Chief Justice thought that it was a simple case and the hearing of the appeal could be fixed for Monday next.

Mr. Bahadurji added that his client was in jail, that a security for Rs. 5,000 was first accepted and then refused. An application had been made before Mr. Justice Heaton for an interim order which also had been refused.

Mr. Wadia said that it was necessary to have the full and approved judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman before the appeal could be heard. The Chief Justice thought that the order of the court would be sufficient and directed the appeal to be fixed for hearing on Monday next. The costs of this application were to be costs in the appeal.

His lordship dispensed with the preparation of paper book in order to expedite the hearing.

DEAL IN COMPANY'S SHARES.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal, presented by the Colaba Press Company, against an interlocutory judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman, dated the 4th March, 1912, in a suit in which Canji Cursondas prayed for a declaration that the Colaba Press Company Limited, was not entitled to buy its own shares. Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Nadirshaw and Darashaw, appeared for the appellant-company, and Mr. Vakil, with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff-respondent.

In this suit Mr. Justice Beaman was asked to try as a preliminary question of law, whether Article 50 of the defendant-company's article of association was "ultra vires."

Mr. Justice Beaman, in delivering his judgment, observed that in answering the question his lordship could not add to the words of Article 50, either of the memorandum or of the articles of association, because whether that article should properly belong to the memorandum or to the articles of association, was one of the chief points in dispute. The defendant-company originated in the second partnership deed of 1858, and that when the Company's Act of 1866 was passed that partnership petitioned to be registered as a company with limited liability under that Act and the partnership agreement became, after registration, the equivalent of memorandum and articles of association.

The article in dispute provided that while any proprietor wished to dispose of his shares, he must notify the same to the other proprietors or the board of directors in order to give them the first option of of buying in the shares for which any outsider made a fair and reasonable offer. The effect of this was that whenever a shareholder of the company wished to sell his shares the board of directors had a right of pre-emption to buy at the price for which the shareholder wished to sell. The plaintiff's contention was that this clause was purely "ultra-virus," whether it was contained in the memorandum of association or in the articles of association. The defendant-company contended that this clause was not "ultra-vires."

Mr. Justice Beaman observed that section 249 of the Company's Act provides that no company registered under that Act had any power to buy its own shares, but section 2, clause (b) of the same Act expressly reserves all rights and privileges acquired under the Company's Act of 1866 or any other Act repealed by that enactment. It would then be an arguable question whether or not this right, assuming that it appeared in the memorandum of association, was a right acquired under the Act of 1866. Upon that point the defendant-company had strongly relied on a decision of Sir Charles Sargent, reported in 18 Bombay Law Reports at page 152. Sir Charles Sargent evidently thought that while the Act of 1882 expressly prohibited a company buying its own shares, if a provision of that kind appeared in the memorandum of association of a company registered under the earlier Act of 1866, then the power to do so would be a right of privilege acquired under that Act. His lordship then discussed the principle underlying the decision in the case of Trevor versus Whitworth reported in 12 Appeal cases, page 409, and observed that after the observation, made by Lord Macnaughten in that case, no court in England would be disposed to adopt any other conclusion than that the company had no power to buy its own shares. Such a power would amount to trafficking in the company's own shares, which would not be a lawful purpose or to a reduction of capital without the intervention of the court, which again would be improper and opposed to the whole spirit of company legislation which has the protection of creditors in matters of this kind constantly in view. Entertaining this view, Mr. Justice Beaman answered the qustion against the Colaba Press Company, Limited, and in favour of the plaintiff, Canji Cursondas.

The Colaba Press Company, Limited, appealed against this decision, urging among other grounds that the learned judge, erred in holding that the defendant company had not the right of pre-emption and was not entitled to buying its own shares and that clause 50 of the deed of co-partnership was "ultra-vires" and null and void.

Their lordships upheld the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

"FIRE-PROOF" SAFES.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. S. F. Billimoria, Fourth Judge, disposed of the suit brought by Laxman Vithal Patwardhan against Harichand Mancharam, a safe merchant, to recover Rs. 271, being the price of two safes.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1905 he had purchased two iron safes from the defendant with a warranty that they were fire-proof. The warranty was contained in the two bills given by the defendant as well as in the inscription "fire-proof" on the safe. He stated that his suspicions were aroused that the safes were not fire-proof as he had heard that safes sold by the defendant to the Grain Merchants Association had been found to be not fire-proof in a fire that occurred in the building of the Association and that suspicion was strengthened by the defendant's refusal to join in an experiment or test to be applied to the safes to ascertain whether they were fire proof or not.

The defence was that "fire-proof" did not mean that the safes would resist fire, but that it only meant a make that would give a little more resistance to fire than other ordinary safes. It was further contended that there was no warranty that the safes were absolutely "fire-proof."

His Honour, in disposing of the suit, said that in law the purchaser had a right to keep the safes for a reasonable time to examine and test them. If he did not do so within a reasonable time, he should wait till the warranty was found to be false and then come forward to sue for damages.

The suit was, accordingly, dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera concluded the enquiry in the case in which Inspector Canty charged Mahomedali Gulam Hussein alias Goherali, a Borah, with counterfeiting coin and with possessing six counterfeit rupees.

The accused, who lived at Haines Road, used to visit a liquor shop every evening and there tendered a rupee for a drink. He received his change and walked away. The shoop-keeper each evening found a bad rupee amongst his cash and "kept an eye" on the customers. The police were then informed and Inspector Canty arrested the accused.

After the prosecution evidence had been led, his Worship held that a prima-facie case had been made out and committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The Heriot-Watt College.

A very interesting and important development has taken place in Edinburgh in the arrangements for the training of Engineers for the Degree of B. Sc. in Engineering. Edinburgh has two schools of engineering within a few hundred yards of each other, one in the University, in charge of Professor T. Hudson Beare, and the other the Engineering Department in the Heriot-Watt College. For many years there has been an understanding between the University authorities and the Governors of the Heriot-Watt College as to the lines of development to be followed by the two schools. Under this understanding the new laboratories which were completed a few years ago in the University were designed principally for Civil Engineering and Hydraulics while the new laboratories in the Heriot-Watt College which have recently been completed are devoted to Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The same differentiation was followed in connection with the growth of the staff necessary for teaching purposes in the two Institutions, so that between the two there are complete equipment and staff for the teaching of these three departments of Engineering in Edinburgh. There still remained, however, one step to be taken in order that students attending the University should fully benefit by the facilities provided. University Degree in its original form was a Civil Engineering degree, and allowed little time to the students to specialise in the departments of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. During the last two years, the University Court and the Governors of the Heriot-Watt College have been engaged in remodelling the scheme for the Degree so as to enable students entering the University to specialise as Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineers. This has been made possible by a full utilisation by the University of the staff and equipment of the Heriot-Watt College, and from this time forward any student entering the Engineering School of the University will be able to obtain as complete a training as exists anywhere in these three departments of modern Engineering, finally taking the B.Sc. in Engineering, but specialising in the particular department which he wishes to study. Edinburgh is so well recognised as a centre to which students come from all parts of the Empire, that this recent development of the teaching of Engineering should prove of great interest, and tend to attract fresh students to the city in future.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

12th Sunday after Trinity.—25th August.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in C. Hymns—538, 169, 312, 107+; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Hymns 163, 176, 27. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8-45 a. m. Choral Matins ; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. C. W. Thorne.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—7-30 a.m., Tuesdays and Holydays, Holy Eucharist. Daily 8 a. m. Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A. ; Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M. A.; Rev. T. W. Sharpley, B. A., Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi ; Gujerathi, Rev. Luxmon Hari. Licensed Readers—English, Mr. F. Anderson, M. A., J. P. ; Mr. F. J. Clark ; Marathi, Mr. B. N. Athavle, B.A., LL. B., J.P., Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.C.M. ; Gujerathi, Mr. Vishram Das Parekh. Sunday Services—English, 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Western India Missions. Marathi, 9-30 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 1st and 3rd Sunday, Holy Communion; 2nd Sunday, Missionary meeting. Gujerathi, 2-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon N B—Daily Services, Bible Classes, Sunday's Schools and other meetings are held in connection with the respective congregations.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending missionary S. P. G. ; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin ; Churchwardens : Hindustani, Vacant ; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu) ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil) ; 3-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—6-30 p. m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy : Vacant.—8-30 a. m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. J. E. Glass.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J. Martin.—Services : Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dixon.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Povey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m. Matins and

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE King left Goodwood House on Aug. 3, and proceeded by motor-car to Portsmouth, where he was joined later by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary, who travelled from London by train. His Majesty's arrival at Portsmouth and departure for Cowes were of a semi-private nature. The ships were dressed and royal salutes were fired, but no guards of honour were mounted and there was no large assemblage of officers. The "Victoria" and "Albert" steamed into the yachting roadstead at Cowes shortly before four o'clock. His Majesty's ship "Indefatigable," guardship, fired a royal salute, which was taken up by the Royal Yacht Squadron Battery. Many of the yachts lying in the roadstead were dressed in honour of the occasion, and the seafront at Cowes was thronged with spectators watching the arrival of the yacht.

In the afternoon of Aug. 4, the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, accompanied by the Marquis de Soveral, the Marquise d'Hautpoul, and Capt. Godfrey Faussett, spent some four hours ashore. They visited Osborne House, where they were received by Col. Douglas Wardrop, House Governor, and Mr. Downes, representing the Office of Works. The King and Queen paid a visit to the State apartments and the Durbar Room, and then inspected Osborne Convalescent Home for Officers of the Army and Navy. The officers in residence, some forty in number, were assembled in the Council Chamber, where his Majesty shook hands with every one. Having signed the visitors' book, the royal party drove to the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and from there to Osborne Cottage, and returned on board the royal yacht just before seven o'clock.

Queen Alexandra was a successful competitor at the King's Lynn Fur and Feather Show on Aug. 5. Her Majesty exhibited Silver Sebright, Pekinese, and white-booted varieties in the bantam class, and gained first and special, second, third, and reserve awards. At the Cambridge Dog Show, her Majesty won the first, second, and third prizes for basset hounds and the first for borzois.

In the Commons, Mr. Asquith, in reply to Lord R. Cecil, indicated willingness to appoint a Select Committee to inquire whether any responsibility rested on the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company for the atrocities on the Putumayo, and whether any legislative changes are desirable to prevent the machinery of the English company law being used for such nefarious practices as have been reported in connection with the collection of rubber in Peru. Mr. Asquith announced that the Postmaster-General would make a statement next day as to the Marconi contract, but said that it was not proposed to have a general discussion on the subject, or to ask the House to approve the contract until the autumn sitting. The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Trade Unions (No. 2) Bill, the object of which substantially is to reverse the effect of the Osborne judgment, and to enable trade unions, with provisos in the interests of minorities, to apply funds to political objects. The rejection of the Bill was moved by Mr. Salter, and a discussion ensued which lasted some hours. The amendment for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 232 against 132, and the second reading was agreed to.

In the Commons, the Postmaster-General moved a resolution expressing approval of the Marconi agreement, which provides for the establishment of a chain of imperial wireless telegraph stations. He explained that he did this in order to enable a statement to be made as to the circumstances which had led to the agreement and as to its merits. He explained the nature of the agreement in detail, claiming that it was the best possible in the public interest. At the conclusion of his statement the debate was adjourned. On the motion made by the Prime Minister that the House at its rising do adjourn until Oct. 7, several subjects of public interest were discussed among them the action of the Government in respect to the Brussels Sugar Convention.

Never since Mr Borden and his colleagues of the Canadian Cabinet landed in England on their great Imperial mission, remarks the "Standard," has so notable a gathering, and one so fired with the spirit of Imperial solidarity, done them honour as that which entertained them at the Carlton Club on Aug. 2. As Mr. Borden himself said, it was an occasion which he and his colleagues would never forget during their lifetime. It was, indeed, a quite historic occasion, for it was the first time that the Carlton Club in all its long history as a rallying ground for a great political party had thrown open its doors to "strangers." Last night was the first time that anybody not a member of the famous club had been entertained within its walls.

Mr. Robertson, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, states in reply to Mr. Hogge that the cost of the "Titanic" inquiry to the Board of Trade is approximately £17,500, but the total amount cannot be definitely ascertained at present. The Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the "Titanic" now amounts to £325,816.

Though the weather on Aug. 5, compared unfavourably with that experienced a year ago, when the sun shone brightly down on London's pleasure-seekers throughout the August Bank Holiday, there was far less interference with the enjoyment of the public than might have been expected and a great number of people were able to spend the day in the open air. Unusually large crowds visited Madame Tussaud's exhibition, where the latest attraction is a pleasing figure of Lord Haldane. Some of the principal attendances recorded were:—British Museum 3,584, South Kensington Science Museum 4,753, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, 5,450, Victoria and Albert Museum 7,721, Kew Gardens 108,000, Hampton Court 15,196, Latin-British Exhibition at White City 402,184, Hampstead Heath and district 200,000, and Alexandra Palace 25,000. The weather in the North of England, the West of Scotland, and the whole of Ireland during the week-end was abnormal, the heavy rainfall causing floods of a level seldom reached in the summer months. Crops, many already damaged, were in places ruined.

A boy, aged seven years, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, on July 25, and operated upon for supposed appendicitis. A gland was removed from the groin and was found to contain plague bacilli. This diagnosis has been confirmed at the laboratory of the Local Government Board. The source of infection cannot, at present, be stated definitely. All precautions are being taken to prevent the possibility of spread of the disease, and no further case has occurred.

Ten thousand persons on Aug. 5 watched the annual Dunmow flitch trials. The two couples who presented themselves were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Crewton, Derby, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Frank Butcher, of St. James's Road, Brixton. Mr. Smith is a town councillor of Derby, and Mr. Butcher is a commercial traveller. After the jury of twelve maidens and bachelors had given a verdict in favour of each of the claimants, the successful couples were carried round the grounds in the rear of a procession, and, having taken the customary oath kneeling on sharp stones, they each received a flitch of bacon.

An interesting discovery has been made at the Fferm Farm, near Mold, Flintshire, built in the early part of the sixteenth century, and once the manor-house of the Hartsheath estate. Some workmen were engaged in repairing an ancient fireplace and chimney, and when in the latter they discovered a revolving stone which, when moved, revealed a secret chamber, the existence of which was unknown. The apartment contained oak furniture of antique design, including a table upon which lay antiquated firearms and riding utensils, also the remains, reduced to dust, of a mesl.

London has no municipal steamboats on the Thames, but, nevertheless, it has this year to pay £30,000. The Progressives, when they started the ill-fated steamers, bought the piers, and now, though there are no boats, the ratepayers are still burdened with the maintenance of the piers. Altogether the ratepayers have had to contribute £167,310, as a result of the steamboat experiment, an amount equivalent to a rate of nearly three-halfpence in the pound.

Hertford Castle and its charming grounds of over five acres in extent, which Lord Salisbury who is both the owner of the Castle and High Steward of the Borough of Hertford has made over to the Corporation of that town on lease for seventy-five years at an annual rental of half a crown, have been formally handed over to the Mayor in trust for the inhabitants.

The forty-sixth annual report of Dr. Barnardo' Homes shows that to-day 9,300 boys and girls are

under the care of those institutions, and over 76,000 children have passed through their hands. Last year they dealt with 8,529 applications. They had migrated 24,248 young people, chiefly to Canada, where ninety-eight and a half per cent. of their emigrants did well. Among the present inmates were 973 afflicted children and 1,043 babies under five years of age.

The body of the Duke of Fife was removed from St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Aug. 6 for burial at Braemar. The coffin was taken from the mortuary chapel, where it had lain near that of King Edward VII., and raised into St. George's Chapel, where it remained until a late hour. It was then removed in an enclosed van, drawn by a pair of horses ridden by postilions, to the London and South-Western Railway terminus, whence it was taken in a special saloon to the north. The greatest privacy was observed, and few people in Windsor were aware until next day that the body had been removed.

Owing to the inability of the Scottish steelmakers to cope with the demand, many extensions of existing plant are projected which will have the effect of materially increasing the output. In particular Messrs. David Colville and Sons are embarking upon a great extension of their works, which will involve an expenditure of £250,000, and provide Motherwell with the largest works of its kind in the country. Several other Lanarkshire iron and steel producing concerns are contemplating an increase of plant. The order books have not been so well filled for many years.

On Aug. 2, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met at Dublin Castle to hear an application for an Order in Council to authorise the construction, maintenance, and working of certain tramways and light railways in specified districts of Kildare and Queen's County for the purpose of developing the coal mines recently opened in these districts by Mr. J. J. Parkinson and providing means of transit for the coal to Athy, which is about ten miles distant. The project, which will involve an expenditure of about £80,000, has the unanimous approval of all the local authorities. Mr. Parkinson has already spent more than £20,000 in developing the collieries and acquiring the mineral rights over 10,500 acres of land through which the railway would run. It was stated in evidence that the area had been inspected for geological purposes by two experts, who said that there were £200,000,000 tons of coal available for mining purposes in the area. An English company with a capital of £250,000, was ready to develop this area as soon as it was provided with railway transport, and the necessary facilities were obtained either from the Great Southern and Western Railway Company or the Canal Company. The Lord Chancellor announced that the Committee would unanimously recommend the Lord Lieutenant to approve of the construction of the railway.

The entries for the Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show number 1,138 as compared with 1,191, for last year's show. The principal classes are as follows:—Stallions, last year, 23, this year 29; yerlings, last year 91, this year 103; brood mares, last year 23, this year 27; hunters, last year 502, this year 455; young horses suitable for hunters, last year 265, this year 271; riding horses, cobs, and ponies, last year 1,149, this year 1,098.

A serious railway accident occurred on Aug. 5, at Lombardstown, a station between Killarney and Mallow Junction, on the Great Southern and Western Railway system. Between twenty-five and thirty passengers were injured, and the condition of some is critical. There were about 240 passengers in the train, all of them excursionists from the Midland.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Continuing his tour in the Maritime Provicets, the Duke of Connaught visited Sydney Mines and unveiled on August 3 the memorial to King Edward VII., which marks the spot where the King first touched Canadian soil.

The typhoid outbreak in Ottawa threatens so greatly to interfere with the efficiency of the Government and Civil Service that the proposal is revived for the creation of a Federal district area after the Washington plant.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Allen's Budget, which had been awaited with much interest, was well received on August 6th. It is sound and sensible and contains no fireworks. The net debt of New Zealand is £82,000,000, and a curtailment of borrowing is declared by the Budget to be urgent. Short-dated debentures for loans are condemned and a comprehensive scheme for converting them into stock is advocated.

An elective Legislative Council is proposed. Each Island is to form one constituency returning 20 members under a system of proportional representation. A second ballot is condemned, but no alternative is suggested. A Local Government Bill will be introduced next Session, but a financial measure is promised forthwith classifying local bodies according to their needs and regulating subsidies accordingly. A Public Service Bill will aim at destroying political patronage, a single independent Commissioner being appointed to control the whole service except the railways, in regard to which no declaration of policy is made for the present. There is to be an increased graduated tax on larger estates and some alleviation for smaller estates. The pension age for women is reduced to 60.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Beyers, Commandant-General of the Citizen Defence Forces, who is leaving shortly for England to attend the autumn manœuvres, states in an interview in the Bloemfontein Post that after the manœuvres he will visit the British arsenals and inquire into military aviation and probably engage a few instructors for the Defence Force and will order rifles and big guns from the War Office. He added:—

The Defence Act is a great factor in drawing closer and uniting the interests and aims of the two white races in South Africa. We are both here to stay. We must unite, unless we wish to have a hell on earth. I am a plain-spoken man. I have said some plain things which, perhaps, might have been left unsaid, but I hate artificiality. I want the Union not to be a mere surface business.

General Baden-Powell stated in an interview with the Cape Town Correspondent of "The Times", that he had had a most interesting tour through South Africa, though the Boy Scout movement is more backward than in other countries, such as America, Australia, and New Zealand, he has found most gratifying signs of progress. The chief obstacle in South Africa has been a prejudice among the Dutch arising from a suspicion of militarism, coupled with a misconception among the English which produced an unfounded fear that the Scouts would interfere with the cadets. Both the prejudice and the misconception, however, are rapidly disappearing. He had noticed that some companies consisted almost entirely of Dutch boys.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Were it not that the attempt to assassinate the Croatian Commissioner, M. de Cuvaj, actually cost the lives of an official and of a constable, the proceedings in the trial of Jukitch and his accomplices at Agram would scarcely deserve serious mention. After having resembled a boxing match between Jukitch and his guards, they passed into a phase characterized by a solemn inquiry on the part of the Court into the plans of a lad of 15 for the establishment of a Southern Slav Republic. The truth appears to be that a dozen hare-brained youths indulged in wild talk of a Serbo-Croatian revolution, and that the least sane of them, Jukitch, sought to prove his heroism by shooting at the Royal Commissioner.

FRANCE.

The British Embassy was startled recently last week by the appearance of Mr. Rathbone, an Englishman, with a picture, which he suggested, might be the missing "Monna Lisa," the masterpiece of Leonardo daVinci which disappeared from the Louvre on August 22 of last year. He desired that the picture should be examined. Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, communicated with the authorities. The picture was subjected to a searching examination by the officials of the Ministry of Fine Arts, and the verdict was given that it was nothing but a copy, which may, however, be of the same period. Mr. Rathbone bought the picture at Christians where it was catalogued as a copy.

Some interesting figures are published showing the steady increase in the proceeds of French gambling establishments. In 1908 the casinos, which came under the control of the State on June 15, 1907, produced £1, 160,000. In 1909 the total was £1,480,000, and in 1910. £1,760,000, while last year no less a sum than £1,920,000 was produced by the casinos. Apart from the amounts which are handed over by each establishment for the benefit of its own Commune, the State levies a tax of 15 per cent on the gross profits, which is administered by a special committee at the Ministry of the Interior and is spent on works of hygiene, charity, and public utility. In 1908 the State received from this source £172,000, in 1909 £224,000, in 1910 £264.000, and in 1911 £288,000.

Certain German criticisms of the African territories recently ceded to Germany by France have called forth an official reply which is mainly an expansion of the following statement:—"In New Cameroon we have acquired a country which contains great natural riches and great possibilities of development, although as the same time it is burdened with a number of disadvantages which render the realization of these riches a difficult task."

The iron framework supporting the roof of a new building at the power station of Schweinau, a suburb of Nuremberg, collapsed on August 2, and buried a large number of workmen beneath its ruin. Ten men were killed and 37 injured.

A company called the "German South Sea Company for Wireless Telegraphy" has been formed to finance the linking up by wireless of German possessions in the Pacific. Four large stations will be built:—At Rabaul, in New Guinea; Apia, in Samoa, Nauru, in one of the Marshall Islands; and on Yap which is one of the Carolina Islands. On Yap is the cable station of the German-Dutch Telegraph Society.

JAPAN.

The funeral ceremony of the late Emperor will be celebrated on the Aoyama parade ground on the night of September 13. The interment will follow at Motoyama Kyoto, where an estate has been purchased by the Imperial Household as the site of the Imperial mausoleum. The investiture of Hirohito, the Heir Apparent, as Crown Prince will not take place until he has reached his majority.

PERSIA.

The Teheran Correspondent of "The Times" writes:—"The situation here grows steadily worse and contains so many elements of disruption as to make analysis difficult. There is little but the shell of the Persian organism left, and the belief seems to be general that the shell can hardly last much longer. The departure of the Regent and his virtual abdication of his functions have aggravated the process of decay and let loose a fresh series of intrigues and rivalries. Frankly, we are the waters that it would be strange indeed if the ex-Shah—who appears to have no lack of correspondents—and all the exiles whose eyes still turn to Teheran were not seeking once more to fish in them. . . . It will be conceded that the British Government has shown great patience in dealing with the situation at Shiraz. In October next it will be two years since the British Note which gave the Persian Government three months to put its house in order. The British Government is still waiting patiently for that result. There may be a hope of its attainment, but it is a dwindling one. It should be realized that the sands are running out.

PORTUGAL.

The public sale of the jewelry pledged with the Bank of Portugal which belonged to the late Queen Marie Pia yielded some £:15,000 more than the amount which the bank advanced. This surplus should have gone to the Duke of Oporto, King Manoel's uncle. However, new creditors of Queen Maria Pia made a seizure of the surplus, and consequently the Duke will receive nothing.

RUSSIA.

At 4 a. m. on August 8 a fire broke out in the Lubitshcheff timber yard on Petrovski Island. It spread to a number of warehouses and other buildings, including the Palace of Peter the Great, which was reduced to ashes. The damage is estimated at over £200,000. In the evening a fire broke out in one of the palaces of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna in Millionnais-Street.

UNITED STATES.

The New York, Westchester, and Boston new high-speed suburban electric railroad, owned by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, was opened to the public on August 4th. This marks an era in the development of suburban New York, and completes one of the most important enterprises undertaken by Mr. C. S. Mellen, the President of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway.

Mme. Bloch, a French "feuilleton" writer, called at the apartment of an American woman, named Mrs. Bridgeman, on Wednesday afternoon last week and, after a brief conversation, shot her dead. Mme. Bloch then left the building and gave herself up to the police. When examined before the magistrate she declared that she had visited Mrs. Bridgeman in order to ask the latter to put an end to her relations with her (Mme. Bloch's) husband. When Mrs. Bridgeman refused to accede to this request she had killed her. Mme Bloch was known as an author of short stories and was preparing a piece for the Palais Royal in collaboration with M. Andre Sylvane.

A FATAL AUGUST.

Showers and Sunshine in London.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

Though the weather on Monday compared unfavourably with that experienced a year ago, when the sun shone brightly down on London's pleasure-seekers throughout the August Bank Holiday, there was far less interference with the enjoyment of the public than might have been expected and a great number of people were able to spend the day in the open air wrote the "Times" on August 9th. The conditions were very unsettled, and heavy showers fell in the morning and again later in the day, but no sooner had the rain ceased to fall than the sun reappeared, and at South Kensington over eight hours' bright sunshine was recorded. A fresh south-westerly wind made the air cool and invigorating, and the temperature did not rise beyond 65deg. The average for this time of year is 74deg. and on the corresponding holiday last year the thermometer recorded 81deg.

The London parks and commons were thronged with holiday makers. There was the usual big muster at Hampstead Heath and Parliament-hill-fields, which with the neigbouring open spaces, were visited by some 200,000 persons.

Owing, doubtless, to the occasional rain and the threatening appearance of the sky, the museums and picture galleries were, on the whole, visited by larger numbers than was the case last August.

Reports from the railway companies indicate that, in spite of the uncertain prospect, very large numbers of excursionists on Monday left London for seaside and country resorts, and in several cases the holiday bookings from Thursday until Monday exceeded the high figures reached last year.

The weather in the north of England, the west of Scotland, and the whole of Ireland during the week-end was abnormal, the heavy rainfall causing floods of a level seldom reached in the summer months. Crops, many already damaged, were in places ruined.

The Dublin Correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed:—Growing crops throughout nearly the whole of Ireland have suffered severely from the heavy and continuous downpour of rain which fell from 2 o'clock on Sunday morning until 2 o'clock on Monday morning. Some of the rivers have risen to a height which was not reached at any time during the past winter, and low-lying lands are flooded.

There were very violent storms on Monday in the west of Scotland. The rainfall was so heavy that outdoor labour had to be abandoned in the shipyards and other places. The floods on the Caledonian Railway line between Glasgow and the coast were deep, and one station had to be temporarily closed. Tramway traffic was stopped on various routes. At Greenock shops and houses became flooded, and their occupants had to leave hurriedly. A news-agent's shop adjoining the railway station was undermined by the water, and collapsed to the plate-glass some 30ft. below. Several people narrowly escaped injury. About 50 yards of the platform was knocked on to the line the permanent way being extensively damaged. All traffic to Gourock was blocked.

Unseasonable weather was also reported from Durham Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire. The Trent has risen to a height not seen during the summer for many years. Rain fell heavily throughout Tuesday night in Derbyshire and on Wednesday the Rivers Derwent and Wye were in flood, hundreds of acres of hayfields being submerged.

In the south the weather has been more moderate. Along the coast the wind was stronger than in London and the sea was rough, but at the majority of the sea-side resorts Monday, though blustering was mostly fair and dry. A report from the Isle of Wight says that frost was registered at Totland Bay on Saturday night.

Thunderstorms occurred in London and in many other parts of the country on Wednesday, but the barometer rose gradually, and there appeared some hope that a welcome improvement in the weather was at hand, although further thunder showers seemed likely to occur in various parts of England.

FATAL MISHAPS.

The stormy weather added greatly to the danger of boating and bathing, and an unusual number of holiday and other accidents have been caused by it. One of the victims of a boating accident on Loch Linnhe was Major Ionides, who saw service in South Africa.

Major Luke George Ionides and a visitor, Mrs. Tayleur, were drowned while fishing in Cuil Bay, Loch Linnhe, on Saturday. Major Ionides was staying at Keil House, Duror, and had gone out in Cuil Bay about 6 o'clock in the evening with his wife and Mrs. Tayleur, and it would appear that when changing seats the boat upset and the occupants were thrown into the water. A boat was launched from a yacht in the neighbourhood and the two ladies were got on board. Every effort was made to restore Mrs. Tayleur, but without success.

Major Ionides, late of the East Surrey Rifles, who was born in 1867, entered the Army in 1888 and was promoted to Major in 1907, retiring in the following year. He served in the Mounted Infantry in the South African War, 1900-2, being present at the operations in Natal, including the action at Laing's Nek, the operations in Cape Colony, and those in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet of major, the Queen's medal with three clasps, and the King's medal with two clasps.

Mr. Shaw Notley, one of the largest farmers in the West of Ireland, was drowned in the River Shannon near Carrick-on-Shannon. Accompanied by his son, he set out his yacht, the Wild Rose, to take part in the regatta at Carrick-on-Shannon. When they reached a dangerous part of the river known as the "White Woman," the yacht was struck by a squall and heeled over and Mr. Notley was thrown into the water and his son's efforts to save him were unsuccessful. Young Mr. Notley drifted about on the yacht for an hour, and then swam ashore in an exhausted condition.

Two Workington men, Joseph Mawson (30), Lawrence-street, a carpenter employed by the Harbour and Dock Board, and William Bricknell (35), mate of the harbour dredger, and a native of Dover, were drowned in the Solway. They had gone out to fish and were at anchor when a squall came on. They tried to make Harrington Harbour, three-quarters of a mile away, and watchers on the pier saw them struggling to reach shelter when a great wave broke on the boat and it filled and sank.

A Newhaven pilot-boat, which left North Berwick on Monday evening to go to a steamer coming round the Bass-Rock, was seen to disappear. A boat was lowered from the steamer, but after standing by for some time the vessel proceeded up the Firth. Subsequently it became known that Thomas Hume, pilot, of Newhaven, and William Rose, fisherman, of North Berwick, had been drowned by the sinking of the pilot-boat.

BATHING ACCIDENTS.

Two boys, Percy Cook and George Bennett, aged ten and nine respectively, were carried away by the waves and drowned while bathing at Lowestoft. Two Norwich Boy Scouts and two visitors swam out but failed to reach them.

Clifford North, aged about 19, of Wakefield, who was staying with friends at a holiday camp at Scarborough, was drowned while bathing. A plucky attempt at rescue was made by Mr. T. H. Fenton, the bathing inspector, who dived several times but could not find the body.

In the Derwent, at Winlaton, near Newcastle, a youth named Alexander Davis was drowned and two companions, Lionel Bell, of Benwell, and Albert Henderson, of Gateshead, who were bathing with him and who went to his assistance, were rescued with difficulty.

While bathing in the Mersey a Frenchman named Rangrene Block, of Sandrock-road, Liscard, was caught in a current and drowned. He had just warned a companion against venturing too far out.

An inquest was held at Tintagel on Monday on the body of Miss Edith May Treverton Tucker, of Walsal, a visitor to Tintagel, who was drowned while bathing at Trebarwith on Sunday. Miss Tucker was a good swimmer, but there was a strong current and rough sea, and she was seen to be in difficulties. Two gentlemen made ineffectual efforts to rescue her, one of them actually supporting her until she was washed away from his grasp by the rough sea, and he became exhausted and was thrown on to the rocks, another gentleman swam out with a lifebuoy and succeeded in attaching Miss Tucker to it, and eventually got her ashore. Artificial respiration was tried for three hours but without effect. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned," and the Coroner commented on the gallantry of the two gentlemen, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Henry Symons, of Dulwich.

It was stated by a keeper of Regent's Park at an inquest at Marylebone on Monday that during his 21 years' experience there had been no case of accidental drowning in the lake until Friday evening, when Alfred Alderman, a boy of five, fell in. His companions made attempts to rescue him, and, though they asked a man on the bank to help them, he only lent them an umbrella and went for the park keeper. It was stated that the body was only in about three feet of water and a man could have easily got the boy out.

BOY SCOUTS DISASTER.

The beginning of the boys' holiday camp season was on Sunday marked by two serious accidents involving the loss of 13 lives. Nine Boy Scouts from Walworth were drowned off the coast of Sheppey owing to the capsizing of a sailing cutter in which they were travelling to Leysdown for their annual holiday under canvas; and at Saltdean, near Rottingdean, four young men belonging to a Battersea Mission Camp lost their lives, three of them being drowned in an attempt to rescue their comrade.

The capsizing of the cutter off Leysdown took place about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon about two miles from the shore. The cutter, which was formerly in the naval service, left Erith with the tide about 8 o'clock in the morning. On board were 23 Boy Scouts belonging to the Dulwich Scouts' Mission, and five adults in charge of the party. A strong westerly breeze had been blowing during the greater part of the day, and when the cutter had rounded Warden Point and was heading for the shore an extra strong gust of wind caught the boat, and caused it to capsize. Most of the occupants were thrown into the water, and some of them were washed seaward. The cutter quickly righted itself, but almost immediately afterwards again capsized. Some of the boys clung to the upturned boat and others to the dinghy attached to it, but a number of them were washed clear. Many of the lads were able to swim, and the men in the party did their best to keep them afloat, but the cutter had capsized in six fathoms of water, and before help could reach them from the shore a number of them had perished.

RESCUE BY COASTGUARDSMEN.

The accident had been seen from the Leysdown Coastguard station, and the Coastguardsmen under Chief Petty Officer Streeter, who was in charge of the station, immediately launched their boat and went to the rescue followed by a number of swimmers belonging to the Sheppey Boy Scouts, who, under, Scoutmaster Picot, left their camp with life lines over a mile long to render assistance. When the Coastguard cutter reached the scene of the disaster it picked up some 15 Scouts and the five adults, all of whom were in the water and all more or less exhausted. Had the boat been ten minutes later the loss of life would probably have been much greater. When the Coastguard crew had satisfied themselves that they could save no more they again set out for the shore and the rescue party of Scouts, who had swum over a mile, were ordered back.

The following are the names of the drowned boys:—Noel Filmer and Thompson Filmer (brothers), W. Bocknam, Smith, Skipsey, Masters, Mulford, Gwynne, and Dack. Scoutmaster Marsh, who had made gallant efforts to rescue the boys, nearly saved Thompson Filmer, whose father, an old naval man, was in the boat and sawthis son drowned, but was himself rescued. The Coastguardsmen lent clothing to the rescued, and seven of the boys were taken to the camp of the Sheppey Boy Scout troop, where they were cared for.

The boys belonged to the 2nd Walworth troop of Boy Scouts, which is connected with the Dulwich Scouts Mission, and their headquarters are at Brandon-street, New Kentroad, S.E. Mr. Sidney J. Marsh, the Scoutmaster, is an old Dulwich College boy, and is well known in Dulwich.

As the bodies save that of Huxford, have since been recovered.

At the inquest on Wednesday the jury found that the lads were accidentally drowned and declared that Scoutmaster Marsh did his utmost for the boys.

At the instance of Mr. Churchill the destroyer Fervent on Wednesday proceeded to Leysdown and there took the bodies on board. She left for Rotherhithe in the evening.

THREE RESCUERS DROWNED.

The victims of the accident at Saltdean Gap, Rottingdean, Brighton, which happened shortly before noon on Sunday, were four young men, members of the Caius College Mission Church, Battersea. They were:—

Conrad Betts (19), of 32, Totteridge-road, Battersea; Frederick Bedford (20), of Cabul-road, Battersea; Fred Taylor (20) of Albert Bridge, Battersea, and George Allen (22), of Wormwood-scrubs.

The young men were members of a party of about 80 attending a camp held in connection with the Church Mission, and along with some 30 others had gone to bathe. Betts was one of the first to enter the water, which was rough. He swam out a considerable distance, when he was apparently seized with cramp and called for help. The three others swam out to his assistance, but he was carried out to sea and drowned. In other attempt to reach him the other three men were also drowned. Dr. Whitehead who was attending camp with the lads, also made an effort at rescue and only got back to shore with great difficulty. He was exhausted an artificial respiration had to be used to bring him round.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From Aug. 2 to Aug. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen H D Fanshawe.	Lieut T D Fulton, 26 Punj
Major G A Becher, 8th Cav	Lieut H F Hudson, 1 gimla R
Major W B Powell, 1-7 G R	I M
Major W G Liston, I M S	Lieut O M D Enriques, 21 Punjabis
Capt S A Ruzzak, I M S	Lieut A A H Beamen, 1 Lcr
Capt W R Izat, R E	Engineer W H Walters, R I M
Capt H A Murray, 30 Punj	Mr J F Hewett
Capt A R Withers, 16 Cav	Mr J O Arbuthnott, C I E
Capt J Smalley, I M S	Mr C H Borthwick
Capt H J Cotton, 99 Inf	Mr A R Knapp
Capt N N G C Mc Vean, I M S	Mr W H Moreland, C S I, C I E
Capt G F Silvester, M W S	Mr A Rodger
Capt S Heaghton, I M S	Mr F W Vyall
Capt F B Stewart, I M S	Mr J C C MacHutchin
Capt A J M Binny, 1 Lrs	
Capt P L Ingpen, Adj, E B, Vol R	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col C M Ducat. G S O, 3 mo in all on M C	Lieut C F Naman, R E 30 days
Lieut-Col G J F Seady, 66 Punj, 7 days	Nursing Sister Miss F Needham, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival
Major L M R Deas, S T C, 2nd mo	Mr J H Harford, 3 mo M C
Major R W C Blair, 123 O Rifles, 3 mo M C	Mr W Courtenay, 3 mo M C
Major H S Shaw, 6 G R, 4 mo M C	Mr S M L Bean, 7 days on M C
Capt J D'Oyly, 119 Inf, 4 mo	Mr W D Hirst, 3 mo M C
Capt A V Clutterbuck. Essex Regt, to date of arrival	Mr A C Holmes, 2 mo 17 days
Capt W L S Meiklejohn, 106 H Frs 4 days	Mr D M Fergason, 7 days
Lieut M C Baldwin, 2-1 G R, 4 mo	Miss M C Chatterton, 4 mo 17 days
Lieut F M G Griffin, 129 Bel, to 3-4-13	Mr J G H I Walker, 6 mo M C
Lieut F B W Jacomb, 108 Inf, 2 mo	Mr A T Vieux, 6 mo M C
	Mr M F C Smith, 4 mo M C
	Mr G A Tweedy, 10 days
	Mr L S Osmaston, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col C Macgregart, I M S, C I E	Mr S M L Bean
Major C B Prall, I M S	Mr G G Hart.
Lieut H S Carden, 39th Gaoh Rifles	Mr W Wilkinson
	Mr O F Lumsden
	Mr C D McCarthy

GENERAL Beyers of the Transvaal is on a visit to England. In the course of an interview he said one of the objects of his journey was to engage two instructors for military aviation in South Africa, where it was intended to establish an aerial corps as a definite adjunct to the defence forces.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? Those testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China.

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR GREENLEES BLUE-CAP CLAYMORE SCOTCH WHISKY

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SOLD THROUGHOUT INDIA, CEYLON & STRAITS

Scotland's Best Value.

AGENTS:—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1908.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Conditions of Service in the Army.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

In the House of Commons on August 2, Sir J.D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what is the authority for altering the conditions of service in the Indian Forces, which have been laid down by the authority of a royal warrant, 1861, by an Indian Army Order (No. 511, on July 18, 1904); whether it is intended that the relative course of promotion in the senior ranks of the Indian cavalry and of the Indian infantry, which have from time immemorial been identical, namely, by length of service, shall henceforward be brought into line with the conditions which exist in the British service, and which has existed in that service since purchase was abolished; whether he is prepared to say that the fact of cavalry colonels being superseded by upwards of fifty infantry colonels will not practically deprive the former officers of all hope of attaining to the rank of major-general; and whether steps will be taken, in consultation with the Government of India as to regulations, which may in the future govern promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to repair the injustice, which has already been inflicted on cavalry colonels.

Mr. Montagu: The royal warrant of Aug. 13, 1877, directed that promotion through successive ranks up to that of colonel should be made in our Indian Staff Corps, under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by our Secretary of State for India in Council, and this power of regulating promotion in the Indian Army has been continued to the Secretary of State for India in Council by subsequent royal warrants down to the present time. As I stated in my answer to the honourable member's question of July 11, the Government of India will be consulted as to whether any change in the regulations regarding promotion to lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Army is expedient.

WATER SUPPLY OF TUTICORIN.

Mr. Hugh Law asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Indian Government has been directed on several occasions during recent years to the inadequacy of the supply of water to the town of Tuticorin; whether representations have been received from the Chamber of Commerce; and what steps it is proposed to take in the matter, having regard to the fact that Tuticorin though it has a native population of about 36,000 and a yearly trade of close upon £6,000,000, and is the site of large cotton mills, is at present wholly dependent upon a supply drawn through open tanks, liable to contamination, and quite inadequate during the greater part of the year for the needs of the population, both native and European.

Mr. Montagu: The latest information that the Secretary of State has on the subject is to the effect that a project for a joint supply of water to the three towns of Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, and Tuticorin, at an approximate cost of £130,000 is, with the sanction of the Madras Government, being investigated by the sanitary engineer of the Presidency.

"RITUALISM" IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Kyffin-Taylor asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that the Bishop of Bombay, whose jurisdiction is both conferred and limited by the Crown, under the 53 Geo. III., c. 155, and 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, publicly announced to his clergy at his diocesan conference in February last, that vestments, lights and incense may be used by them in divine service, and that what he calls eucharistic vestments are actually prescribed by authority, and that this bishop further claims a right to rule all such matters for his clergy, and to forbid them even to speak against such illegal practices; whether the jurisdiction of the said bishop, limited to him by his Majesty's letters patent, authorises the Bishop of Bombay to lay down such laws for the clergy of the Established Church in his diocese; and, if not, whether the attention of the Bishop of Bombay will be called to the fact that he has exceeded his jurisdiction.

Mr. Montagu: The duties, functions, rights, and privileges of the Bishops of Bombay are limited and prescribed by statute, but the letters patent under which the present bishop was appointed do not define his jurisdiction except by the words that he is "to enter into and possess the said bishopric as the bishop thereof and perform the duties thereof, and have and exercise and enjoy the rights, privileges, and advantages thereto belonging." The present bishop is reported by the newspapers to have announced to his clergy on the occasion specified his decision, until a superior authority should decide against him, that certain ornaments are prescribed, and to have enjoined "that no man speak against his brother for wearing or not wearing the Eucharistic vestments." It would appear that, in issuing certain requirements to the clergy of his diocese, the bishop followed the example of his immediate predecessor. It may be assumed that if he has exceeded his jurisdiction his attention will be called to the fact by the Metropolitan, to whom the Bishop of Bombay has, by statutory provision, given his oath of obedience.

COTTON-GROWING.

On Monday, Aug. 5, Mr. Leach asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many, if any, educated Indians are being trained by the Government as cotton-growing experts in India.

Mr. Montagu: No Indians have been specially trained as cotton experts out of India. But the course of instruction followed in the agricultural colleges in India includes the study of cotton cultivation, as also the study of other Indian staples.

Mr. Leach also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number of European experts in cotton-growing now employed by the Government in India, and the salaries paid to each?

Mr. Montagu: The duties of the officers composing the Indian Agricultural Service are not, save in one or two exceptional cases, differentiated in respect of particular crops. A cotton specialist, whose work is largely of a botanical kind, is attached to the central bureau. A return, giving the numerical strength and the salaries of the members of the Indian Agricultural Service, will be sent to the hon. member.

Mr. Leach, in a further question, asked: What percentage of the cotton produce of the world is grown in India?

Mr. Montagu: The mills of the world are said to require from 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 bales of 500 lb., of which about 4,000,000 bales may be looked for from India.

Mr. Leach asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say what percentage of the cotton used in Germany is grown in India.

Mr. Montagu: Reckoned on the import, the percentage was 20 in 1910 and 13 in 1911.

Mr. Leach asked: What percentage of the cotton used in Austria, Italy, and Belgium respectively is grown in India.

Mr. Montagu: Reckoned on the import, the percentage was 32 in 1910 and 22 in 1911 in the case of Austria; in the case of Italy, 35 in 1910 and 29 in 1911; in the case of Belgium, 44 in 1910 and 33 in 1911. In the latter case the import figure includes any cotton that may afterwards be re-exported.

Mr. Leach in a further question asked: What percentage of the cotton used in Japan is grown in India.

Mr. Montagu: Reckoned on the import, the percentage was 62 in 1910 and 55 in 1911.

Mr. Leach: How many experimental seed farms the Government supports in India.

Mr. Montagu: The information is not available.

Mr. Leach: How much money is the Government annually spending in India on experts in cotton-growing, seed farms, and other experimental work in cotton-growing?

Mr. Montagu: The information is not available from the returns of the expenditure of India Agricultural Departments. Expenditure on cotton-growing is not classed separately from expenditure on other descriptions of crops in which India is equally concerned.

Mr. Leach also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the Government is promoting the establishment of co-operative cotton-selling societies in India, so as to secure the best price for the cotton grown by the natives?

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that co-operative societies for the special purpose of dealing in cotton are being promoted in India. Efforts are being made to promote co-operative societies for dealing generally in agricultural produce.

Mr. Leach also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state in general terms how many millions of acres of land there are in India suitable for cotton-growing beside the 20,500,000 under cotton in 1911-12.

Mr. Montagu: There are no materials from which even a conjectural estimate can be framed. Of the total cropped area of 250,000,000 acres in British India a considerable portion of present under crops other than cotton is no doubt suitable for cotton, but what that portion is it is not possible to say. The total cultivated area in Native States is not returned.

LAND BANKS.

Mr. Leach asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the Government of India is encouraging the formation of land banks in India to assist the natives financially, at reasonable rates of interest and thus save them from falling into the hands of extortionate money-lenders?

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the affirmative. The hon. member will find an account of what is being done to promote co-operative credit societies and central banks at page forty-nine of the return presented to Parliament on May 28, 1912, on "The Moral and Material Progress of India during the Year 1910-11."

Mr. MALLET'S APPOINTMENT.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state into what contract or agreement the India Office have entered with Mr. Mallet; whether that gentleman's pension terms are those obtaining in the Civil Service in respect of members thereof who have entered by the usual gate; whether the appointment is to be permanent in character; and whether the supervision of Indian students is now to be regarded as a department of India Office administration and a regularly recurring charge on the Indian taxpayer.

Mr. Montagu: It is not customary to make appointments to the Home Civil Service under special contract or agreement, and no departure from the usual practice was made in the case of Mr. Mallet. His appointment is a permanent one, and the usual pension conditions apply to it. The supervision of Indian students by an officer appointed by the Secretary of State, whose salary is defrayed from Indian revenues, came into force in 1909, and the new appointment, as I have explained to the House, marks an expansion of the system already established.

Sir J. D. Rees: May I ask what reason the Secretary of State has to suppose that the natives of India wish to pay for this grandmotherly supervision of Hindoos who have adopted the habits of the natives of Europe?

Mr. Montagu: The Secrtary of State acts upon his own responsibility in these matters. We are expanding the system of looking after students in this country on the advice of a Select Committee of this House.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India proposes to construct a branch line from Salur, in the Vizagapatam district, up the Eastern Ghauts to the plateau of Jeypore, Vizagapatam; whether he is aware that the proposed extension of the Bengal Nagpore Railway from Dumberi to Jagdalpore and Kotpad will not benefit the extensive upland region of Jeypore, now bereft of railway communication, the produce of which cannot stand the long lead by rail to Bombay and Calcutta, by way of Dumberi and Raipore, but will continue to use the cart road down the Ghauts to Salur and on to the port of Bimlipatam or Vizagpatam; whether he is aware that the traffic of this branch has been estimated by local authorities to be more than sufficient to justify the construction of the proposed branch and of a harbour at Vizagapatam; whether he is aware that such harbour would serve as a port of refuge for vessels of the Royal Navy as well as for those of the mercantile marine, no such harbour now existing north of Colombo; and whether the Government, in consideration of these circumstances, will move the Governments of India and Madras to construct the branch from Salur to Jeypore with the aid of the chief zemindars and others concerned.

Mr. Montagu: I understand that representations have been made to the Government of India as to the desirability of the provision of a light railway from Salur to the Bastar country, but the Secretary of State has received no communication from the Government of India on the subject. The question of the construction of a harbour at Vizagapatam is under consideration.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Mr. Touche asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount of depreciation, irrespective of interest received, represented by the difference between the cost price of securities held in the gold standard reserve and the middle market price at July 31, 1912, or at the most recent date for which the calculation is readily available.

Mr. Montagu: The difference between the cost price of securities now held in the gold standard reserve and the middle market price at July 31, 1912, is £932,759.

Mr. Touche also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state the value on a gold basis of the rupee portion, £12,053,333., of the gold standard reserve in October, 1908, when the sterling portion reached the lowest figure, namely, £5,986,724 at market value; and how many rupees did the sum of £12,053,333 represent?

Mr. Montagu: In October, 1908, the rupees held in the gold standard reserve amounted to 1,808 lakhs. Their value on a gold basis, taking the rupee at 1s. 4d., was £12,053,333, the figure stated by the hon. member. Taking the rate of exchange at 1s. 3 29-32d. the lowest rate, at which the Secretary of State's bills were sold in the month in question, the value of the rupees was £11,982,708.

Mr. Touche, in a further question, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If no will state the amount of sterling securities belonging to the gold standard reserve sold between Oct. 1,1907, and Aug. 31, 1908; and the difference between cost price and the amount realised.

Mr. Montagu: The nominal value of the securities referred to was £7,626,498. The amount realised was less than the cost price by £65,565.

Mr. Touche also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the highest amount in gold held in India and England, respectively, on account of the gold standard reserve in October, 1907, and the lowest amount in August, 1908.

Mr. Montagu: The highest amount held in gold in India on account of the gold standard reserve in October, 1907, was £144,000. In August, 1908, no gold was so held. In neither month was any gold held in England on account of the reserve, all the sterling assets of the reserve at that time being in other forms.

INTEREST ON BALANCES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the average rate of interest received during the year to March 31, 1912, on the balances in England lent out to approved borrowers against security, and on deposits with banks without security, respectively.

Mr. Montagu: The average rates of interest received during the year to March 31, 1912, on the balances in England lent to approved borrowers against securities and on deposits with banks were approximately 2.6 per cent., and 2.43 per cent., respectively.

CASH BALANCES AND EXCHANGE.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the financial year to March 31, 1912, any part of the cash balances held in London, represented sums withdrawn from India at a loss in exchange by Secretary of State sales in India under 1s 4d., and, if so, to what extent.

Mr. Montagu: Bills and telegraphic transfers on India to the amount of Rs. 67,42,000 were sold by the Secretary of State during the year 1911-12 at prices below 1s. 4d., namely, 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s 3 15-16d. The sterling realised was £448,446.

INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what had been the result of his correspondence with his Majesty's Minister at Pekin, regarding the inability of the Chinese Government to secure freedom for the sale of the large stocks of Indian opium now accumulated at treaty ports, and held up, contrary to treaty rights, to the loss of the merchants and others concerned.

Mr. Acland: His Majesty's Minister at Pekin has, under instructions from his Majesty's Government, made repeated protests against the restrictions imposed on the trade in Indian opium in several provinces of China contrary to treaty rights. The Chinese Government have, in reply, undertaken to send the necessary instructions to the provincial authorities to withdraw the objectionable restrictions, but I regret to have to state that up to the present these instructions have had little, if any, effect. Further representations have been made both by Sir John Jordan in Pekin and by myself to the Chinese representative here.

THE KHAN OF HOTI MARDAN.

On Tuesday, Aug. 6, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked Under he Secretary of State for India; With reference to the recent arrest and imprisonment without bail of Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mohamed Khan Chief of Hoti, upon a serious charge, whether he is aware that the Advocate-General, in asking leave to withdraw the case against him in the High Court of Bombay, stated that he had no grounds whatever to conduct the case against him, and that he was at a loss to know why the frontier authorities had arrested him and sent him down to Bombay; whether he is aware that his lordship the judge of the High Court of Bombay, in discharging the accused, stated that the Khan was arrested on evidently nobody's complaint, that he had been subjected to many indignities and than the whole procedure seemed to be most irregular and arbitrary; and whether the Secretary of State has made any inquiry into the circumstances connected with the case and considered what reparation can be made to the Khan.

Mr. MacCallum Scott also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has issued a notification that no Government servants should join any movement for collecting subscriptions for universities and colleges; whether he is aware that on April 5, 1911, Sirdar Mr Alam Khan, Sahib, E. A. C. Peshawar, and Maulvi Ghulam Hasan Khan, sub-registrar and honorary magistrate, Peshawar, addressed a letter to Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mohamed, Khan of Hoti, asking him with menaces to subscribe to the fund for establishing the proposed Islamia College, at Peshawar, adding that this college was the uppermost idea in the mind of the Chief Commissioner, and that, though the Khan was personally against the scheme, nevertheless, by subscribing to is he would remove the many suspicions existing about his person; and whether he proposes to take any action in this matter.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the Manual of Pashto, compiled by Major G. Roos-Keppel: whether he is aware that this book contains on pages 203, 213, 217, and 231, offensive personal allusions to Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mahomed, Khan of Hoti; whether the author of this book is now Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; and whether he can give any explanation of the matter.

Mr. Keir Hardie also asked the Under Secretary of State for Iddia: Whether he is now able to make his promised statement anent the case of his Highness the Khan of Hoti.

Mr. Montagu: The person described in the question of the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil as "his Highness" is not a ruling chief, but a British subject named Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mahomad Khan, commonly called the Khan of Hoti Mardan. I regret that I have hitherto been unable to make the promised statement on the case, but I had only a telegraphic summary of somewhat voluminous papers which came from the Government of India last week. The Secretary of State is presenting the papers to Parliament at once and they will be distributed as soon as they can be printed. The case is a complicated one, and it is impossible for me to give in my present answer any summary of the circumstances which led to the arrest of the Khan Bahadur on a criminal charge or of the legal proceedings at Bombay. Apart from the question of the Khan Bahadur's guilt or innocence of the specific offence with which he was charged, which has been settled by high judicial authority in favour of the accused, the Secretary of State fully concurs with the Government of India (for reasons which will be appreciated when the papers are read) in thinking that the "prima facie" case justified the action of the North-West Frontier Province authorities in arresting the Khan when asked by the Bombay authorities to take notice of the facts as they were then known, and that the Khan was treated with all possible consideration. He has also satisfied himself that the allegations made against Sir George Roos-Keppel of malice against the Khan Bahadur are absolutely baseless as might have been expected from that officer's honourable and distinguished record; and that the various earlier incidents connected with the Khan which have been mentioned in the Press and in this House had no connection whatever with his arrest and trial on a charge of abetting the abduction of two girls.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Has the hon. gentleman noticed that the judge in his remarks on this case stated that the Khan had been arrested apparently on nobody's complaint, and that the whole procedure under which he was arrested seemed to be of the most irregular and arbitrary nature?

Mr. Montagu: I am endeavouring to give the House every possible information in this case. The full papers will be laid before the House. My hon. friend will find these questions are dealt with. I am sorry for the delay, but the papers only reached this country by the last mail, which arrived on Saturday last.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

Mr. Lewis Haslam asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Wether he is aware that a statement has recently been issued, under the auspices of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, to the effect that most well qualified to judge have expressed the opinion that, by improving and extending the cultivation of cotton in India, the production of cotton in that country could in a comparatively short time be made to equal that of the United States of America; whether this source of increasing the wealth of India is receiving his attention, and especially with regard to instructing the farmers and the provision of proper seed; and whether the Government of India has at present taken steps to promote these objects by financial assistance.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that sanguine estimates have been published as to the possible increase in the cotton production of India. But all such estimates largely depend on certain assumptions as to the superior attractiveness of cotton as a crop over other valuable staples that at present are preferred by the Indian cultivator, on the course of prices, and on other conditions, which may or may not be realised. The Indian Governments are endeavouring, so far as their financial resources permit, to promote agricultural improvement, both in respect of cotton and of other crops, by means of seed farms and by other methods.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sir Henry Craik asked the Prime Minister: Whether, in order to secure that confidence in the impartiality of the Commission on the Indian Civil Service which is desirable on the part of that service, he is prepared to reconsider the nomination to that Commission of the honourable member for Leicester.

Mr. Asquith: As the hon. gentleman will recognise, if he has studied the list of names, diverse opinions on many questions relating to Indian government and administration are likely to be held by different members of the Royal Commission. I have no reason whatever to suppose that my hon. friend the member for Leicester, any more than his colleagues on the inquiry, will fail in the requisite impartiality of judgment on the particular matters to be reported on by the Royal Commission. (Ministerial cheers.) I do not propose, therefore, to make any fresh submission to his Majesty on the subject.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a personal explanation, said on that day week, in replying to certain claims advanced by members opposite with reference to knowledge about Indian affairs he had made a statement which had been misquoted ever since—apparently for a special purpose, ("Oh!") What he actually said was: "On the other side, when a person goes to India, and in Anglo-Indian language gets 'sun-baked,' he is not good for anything, although he thinks he knows everything. And while he ceases to be a Westerner he never has the sympathetic or the mental capacity to become an Oriental, and we find him in the end reproducing in his own personal characteristics all the vices of both worlds, and showing very few indeed of the virtues of either." (Loud Opposition cheers.) That statement had been used as if it were a general attack upon the Indian Civil Service. (Opposition cheers.) It was a qualified statement as to those who had gone to India and got "sun-baked." Those who had quoted the statement had conveniently stopped at an awkward point, because he went on to say: "That is the melancholy end of so many." (Laughter.) The words "so many" being a secondary limitation applying the statement he had made to only a certain number. (Opposition laughter.) His meaning and purpose were perfectly clear. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) On Friday an anonymous letter appear in the "Times" attacking him, and the "Times" itself unfortunately referred to that letter in its leading article. Possibly, he ought then to have pointed out that the quotation was partial, and that if the anonymous correspondent had quoted the next half-dozen words he had made to destroyed. (Opposition cries of "No, no.") Since then a telegram had been sent over from the wellknown newspaper, the "Pioneer" of Allahabad, using certain offensive language, which, of course, he expected. The whole point was that he made no attack upon the Indian Civil Service. He had written about the Indian Civil Service in a critical but a fair manner, and it had not been resented. He had not changed his opinion about that Service. When an hon. member the other night referred in very just and glowing language to that Service he had the pleasure of showing his approval by cheering. (Labour cheers)

COINAGE OF GOLD IN INDIA.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say when, in the opinion of the Government, the time will be ripe for giving effect to the understanding that a royal mint or mints would be constituted in India for the unrestricted coinage of gold.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, stated that the question of opening a mint for the coinage of gold in India was at present under consideration.

INDIAN PRINCES' DEBTS.

Earl Winterton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to certain cases which have recently occurred where Indian feudatory princes have incurred debts in this country and refused to pay them, subsequently successfully pleading the non-jurisdiction of English courts; and if, in the interests of the public and the Indian princes themselves, he will take steps to prevent the recurrence of these incidents.

Mr. Montagu: Two instances in which a ruling chief pleaded non-jurisdiction of the English courts in respect of debts alleged to have been incurred by him have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State in the last four years. The subject presents certain difficulties. So far as the public are concerned they have to estimate in each particular case the advantage of giving credit for large amounts to customers not resident in this country. As regards the chiefs themselves it is clear that if such cases were to become numerous they would destroy the respect and confidence with which their distinguished class is regarded in this country. But the Secretary of State is reluctant to generalise from particular instances with the details of which he is not acquainted; and he believes that they may be trusted to do what their position requires of them.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether appointments from Home to High Court benches in India come within the ambit of the reference to the Indian Public Services Commission.

Mr. Montagu: I am not sure that it is a part of my functions to interpret the terms of reference to a Royal Commission. That is a matter for the Commission itself, but it seems to me clear that, by the terms of reference, the commission can only concern itself with the Indian Judiciary in so far as it is recruited from the Indian Civil Service and other Civil Services, Imperial and provincial.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say what portion of the balances held in England represent paper currency reserve; and why it is not held where the notes are payable.

Mr. Montagu: The gold held in England on account of the paper currency reserve is held on separate account at the Bank of England, and does not form part of the Secretary of State's balances as shown in the published statements. The reasons for holding it in England are that it is not required in India for the payment of notes, since a sufficient metallic reserve is held in India for that purpose, and that, through being held in England, it would be readily available for use, either to support exchange in case of a diminished demand for rupee currency or to buy silver in case of an increased demand.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The week's star film is the Irish romance based on Samual Love's novel and entitled "Rory O'More," which the same writer reflected in his fascinating poem of the same name describing the courtship of Rory and Cathleen; but the story conveyed to the mind through the pictures shown on the screen is a more interesting record, re-sustaining as it does from the archives of the Tudor period a great personality and one of Ireland's heroes. It was on the 30th of June, 1578 that Rory met his fate at the hands of one of the kernes of MacGilla Patrick, Baron of Ossory, with whose soldiers he was unwise enough to come out and parley when they surrounded the cabin in which he slept; and the Irish people were thus deprived of a brave soldier, who, with organised system of opposition, might have proved a very dangerous foe, to Elizabeth's Government. Another exciting film is a tragic drama, entitled "Their Lives for Gold," which is full of thrilling incidents. The comic element is supplied by "Hypnotised" and by the popular Foolshead as "A Guardian of the Police," which, with the third series of the Olympic Sports at Stockholm and the most recent European events, illustrated in the Animated Gazette, make up an excellent repertoire of entertainment for over an hour.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th Aug., 1912.

471. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday the 26th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

472. Lecture—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular, dated 29th ultimo. The next lecture will be held in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture room, at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 23th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley 500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 24th Aug., 1912.

1 Tuesday next, August the 27th instant, is a bank holiday and the Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the season to Antop Hill.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out by their syce in the early morning to Mahaluxmi Station, and leave by the 7-20 train from Church Gate Station; Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps.

Newly joined members are reminded that if they are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

The return journey will be arranged so as to arrive at place of Rendezvous about 10-30 a.m.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The two matches for this Saturday afternoon next, the 24th instant, commencing from 4 p.m. at Colaba Range are:—

200 yards 8 shots, last 7 to count, 2nd Class Figure.
300 yards 8 shots, last 7 to count, 1st Class Figure.

3. There will be no drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 27th instant.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1912.

182 Lecturs.—The 7th Lecture (American Civil War, battle of Sharpsburg) will be delivered by Major C F Dobbs, General Staff, in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near Brigade Office on Monday 26th August 1912, commencing at 6 p.m.

Mufti may be worn.

Officers and members of Volunteer Corps are invited to be present.

183 Strength—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—

No 1473 Gunner S T Lewis No 3 Sub-Division No 1 Co.

184 Viceroy's Competition.—Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutants Office on or before 15th September together with the entrance fee of Rs. 4.

The Rules and Programme of the I V R A for 1912-13 can be seen at Head Quarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Head Quarters have been connected to the Bombay Telephone Exchange, Number 2273.

SPORT AT HOME.

Latest Racing Intelligence in Brief.

GOODWOOD RESULTS.

Soon after the arrival of his Majesty at Goodwood on Aug. 2 a fine morning temporarily broke down, and the first race was run in a heavy shower. The Chesterfield Cup was won by Mr. H. M. Hartigan's Southannan, Mr. Fairie's Hamerton was second, and Lord Derby's Willaura third. The Chichester Plate was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Poor Boy. Sir W. Nelson's Noramac was second, and Mr. L. Winan's Minehead third.

Mr. C. Hibbert's Sunripa easily won the Municipal Handicap at Alexandra Park on Aug. 3, by half a length from Lord Zoiland's Printer's Pie, Mr. F. Bibby's Misty Law being third four lengths away.

At Sandown Park on Aug. 5, the North Surrey Handicap was won by Mr. R. McCreery's Tara. Mr. R. S. Sievier's Montry was second, and Mr. F. C. Pratt's Wagestaff third. The Holiday Two-Year-Old Stakes was won by Mr. H. P. Whitney's Dazzling filly. Mr. A. P. Cunliffes Aboyeur was second, and Mr. E. Dresden's Chain Armour third. The Lubbock Handicap was won by Lord M. Beresford's Bean Bois, and the Lammas Maiden Plate by Lord Carnarvon's Mohacz.

The Brighton Stakes were on Aug. 6, won by Winthorpe, and the Corporation Plate by Waiontha.

At Brighton, on Aug. 7 the Brighton Cup was won by Mr. W. Chatterton's Etheric. Mr. E. Hulton's Lomond was second, and Mr. J. Joel's St. Beuve third. The Sussex Plate was won by Mr. L. Clow's Withers Well, the Juvenile Selling Plate by Mr. J. Fallon's Dingle, and the Rottingdean Plate by Mr. W. Raphael's Greesbrook.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have suspended Wootton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31 inclusive for reckless riding, about which he had reapeatedly been admonished.

CRICKET.

At Lord's on Aug. 2 Hailebury scored 163 in the first innings, and Cheltenham 175. Hailebury made 60 for no wicket in the second innings and then at the close of play held a lead of 48 runs with all their wickets in hand,—At the Oval, Surrey played a cautious innings against Worcesterhire, and took the whole day in adding 282 runs to their overnight score of 34 for one wicket. Ducat played a good innings of 124, and at the close of play Surrey held a lead of one run with five wickets in hand.—At Leyton Kent increased their overnight advantage and gained a lead of 295 on the first innings Essex lost two wickets of their second innings for 58 runs, and thus required 237 to avert defeat by an innings. —At Liverpool the South Africans fared badly against Lancashire, who at the close of play held a lead of 250 runs with three wickets of their second innings in hand.—At Derby the Australians made 123 and 62 for five wickets. Dvrbyshire made 74, and were thus 111 behind.

At Lord's on Aug. 3 Hailebury beat Cheltenham by 1 runs.—At the Oval, Surrey beat Worcestershire by ten wickets.—At Leyton Kent beat Essex by an innings and 114 runs.—At Liverpool Lancashire beat the South Africans by 225 runs.—At Derby the match between Derbyshire and the Australians was abandoned owing to rain. At the close of play Derbyshire were 104 runs behind with five wickets in hand.—At Southampton Hampshire beat Leicestershire by nine wickets.—At Taunton, Sussex beat Somerset by 89 runs.—At Hull, where play had been impossible on Thursday and Friday owing to rain, Yorkshire and Warwickshire played a drawn game. Yorkshire led by 29 runs on the first innings, and Warwickshire made 64 for three wickets in their second innings.

At Nottingham on Aug. 5 the Test Match between Australia and South Africa was begun. South African went in first and scored 266 for the loss of eight wickets, of which Mr. Tourse made 64.—At Lord's the Public Schools made 202, to which Mr. G. A. Wright contributed 67 not out. The M.C.C. and Ground scored 212, of which Mr. R. E. Foster made 127.—At the Oval, Surrey were all out for 226, of which Hobbs made 62, and Nottinghamshire scored 2 without loss.—At Canterbury, Kent opened the Canterbury week with a score of 275, to which Mr. A. P. Day contributed 98 not out. Hampshire made 30 for two wickets. —At Manchester, Lancashire made 245 for two wickets, Mr. Spooner played a fine innings of 109, and Makepeace made 69.

At Nottingham on Aug. 6, in the Test Match, South Africa gained a lead of 110 runs. They increased their overnight score of 266 for eight wickets to 329, and Australia were all out for 219.—At Lord's during the short time available for play, the Public Schools made 35 for no wicket in their second innings, and thus at the close of play held a lead of 237 runs.—At the Oval, Nottinghamshire, who had made 2 runs without loss overnight, added 152 for four wickets, and at the close of play were 72 runs behind with six wickets in hand.—At Canterbury, no play was possible owing to rain.—At Manchester, Lancashire increased their overnight score oi 266 for two wickets to 347. Yorkshire made only 103, and were thus 244 behind on the first innings.

At Nottingham on Aug. 7, the Test Match was abandoned without any further play, owing to the heavy rain which had fallen and ruined the wicket. —At the Oval, Surrey and Nottinghamshire played a drawn game. Notthnghamshire gained a lead of 92 on the first innings, but Surrey were 25 runs ahead at the close of play, with six wickets in hand.—At Canterbury, no play was possible owing to rain.—At Manchester, Lancashire and Yorkshire played a drawn game. At the close of play Yorkshire, with three wickets in hand, still needed 139 to escape defeat by an innings.—At Brighton, the match between Sussex and Middlesex ended in a draw. Middlesex declared their second innings closed; when the score stood at 84 for three wickets. Sussex made 51 for two wickets towards the 179, which they needed to win.

GOLF.

The August open meeting of the Royal Portrush Club was begun on Aug. 3, when the foursome tournament was decided. In the semi-final round Mr. H. McAllister (Portstewart) (handicap 17) and Mr. W. McAllister (Bushfoot) (12) beat Mr. R. M. Clarke (Royal Portrush) (9) and Mr. S. McCashin (Ormeau) (7) by one hole, and Mr. G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) (+1) and Mr. M. B. Campbell (Paisley) (+2) beat Mr. H. S. Allison (Royal Portrush) (7) and Mr. W. K. Sparrow (Royal Portrush) (7) by 2 holes. In the final round Mr. H. McAllister and Mr. W. McAllister beat Mr. Martin and Mr. Campbell by 2 holes.

At the Felixstowe Club's second summer meeting on Saturday the President's Challenge Cup was won by Mr. H. Parker with a score of 86—5=81. Mr. R. Hamlyn Notts was second with 90—7=83.

The Open Golf Championship of the United States was concluded on the links of the Buffalo Club at Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 2. The result was a victory for J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City) for the second year in succession.

The "Times" says:—Mr. H. H. Hilton, the present holder of the United States Championship, sailed from Bristol on Aug. 7, by the Royal Mail Steamer Royal George, for America, where he will defend his title in the United States Championship. The event will take place at Wheaton, Illinois, during the week beginning Sept. 2.

SCULLING.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls and Amateur Championship of the Thames was decided on Aug. 2, over the Championship course from Putney to Mortlake. The result was:—Middlesex Station.—W D Kinnear (kensington) R C 12 st. 5 lb 1 Surrey Station—E D P Pinks London R C 12 st 1 lb, 2.

Toronto Aug 3 Reuter—Edward Durman has defeated Hackett and now announces that he is ready to row Barry for the World's Sculling Championship on the Thames in the autumn.

THE United States Senate has adopted by forty-eight votes to fourtcen an amendment authorising Mr. Taft to appoint a governor to complete, govern and operate the Panama canal and the canal zone instead of the commission of three proposed by the committee.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India.—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

'Viyella' Registered Trade Mark.

DOES NOT SHRINK.

For Nightdresses
Dressing Gowns
Knickerbockers
Children's
Shirts
Pyjama, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

DAY AND NIGHT WEAR

FROM ALL DRAPERS AND STORES,
or on application to
'VIYELLA'
25 & 26 Newgate Street, London, E. C.

SPECIAL MONSOON BOOTS FOR GENTS.

WILL OW, CALF OR BOX CALF.

Stout waterproof soles, soft full leather lining and full welted.

Shape, Medium and Round in all sizes.

Quality.	Rs.	As.
1... ...	12	8
2... ...	10	8
3... ...	9	0

STRUCTURAL SOUNDNESS. COMFORT. SMART APPEARANCE.

Solid Boot Trees, Rs. 4-8, and all kinds of Boots for Gents, Ladies and Children.

EVERYTHING IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

In both comfort and service this special Monsoon Boot will cost twice as much.

A trial order will prove this wonderful value.

THE ELITE BOOT & SHOE MART,
No. 71, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitutions. Those and women who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debil

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain J. F. Crookston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 29th July with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arabia, 4098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Indian Lloyd's Co's steamer Steenbergen, 2455 tons, Captain L. V. H. De Younge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain A. de Amazaga, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Queen Maud, 3795 tons, Captain I. H. Currie, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru 3,798 tons, Captain T. Hori, will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain Schutt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo, 20 cabin and 225 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 22nd August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook.....Comdr Shearme...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .... Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Herbert.....Troopship
R I M S Palmarus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 23.

Arabia .....4098 Palmer.....P & O Co
Belle of Ireland...2772 Weeks .....T M & Co
Euphorbia.....2444 Stevens.....T M & Co
Gymeric .....2593 Cassack .....1-8...B Lang
Himalaya .....3700 Evans...London...24-8...P & O Co
Kassra ..... 505 King ....M M & Co
Lawada..... .....2124 Crookston .....M M & Co
Malda.....1238 Bamber.....M M & Co
Markgraf .....2345 Tantzen .....Durban...2-8 ..... A S & Co
Nawab .....2041 Kass ...B Mahomedally & Co
Virawa.....2176 Gore-Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Torrington.....	3619	Provo J.....	Antwerp...	5-9...	Mackintosh & Co
B Caboto	2845	Schiaffino...	Venice S N Co		
C&R Quilo.....	4942	Cole.....	M M & Co		
D&E Kamakura Maru...	798	Hori	N Y Kaisha		
F Queen Maud.....	2795	Currie	Antwerp ac...		T Morrison & Co
K President.....	2086	Durban...	A Strandes & Co		
M Vellore	8168	Plough...	...		R A Willis
N Lingfield	2614	Hunt.....	Philadelph a...		R A Willis
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher...	Arabs Steamers Ld		

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Netherby Hall...	2854	Henderson.....	K N & Co		
5 Polcevera	1345	Amzaga ...	Genoa...20-8...		R Line
6 Kandelfels 3604	Wittenburg...	W & A G & Co			
7 Habsburg 2095	Selevich	A L S N Co			
9 Devanha 4785	Hickey...	Shanghai...28-8 ...			P & O Co
10&11 Delta 4789	Martin	P & O Co			
15 Ingleby.....2813	Lewis	Ralli Bros			

100 ton Crane V D.

Steenbergen 2455	Deyonge....	Antwerp...7-9 ..	T M & Co

H W P D

Sarasvati..... 443	Ebram	M'Goa.....9-8...	B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Lawada	Crookston ...	M'melu July 29
	Steenbergen	Yonze	R'dam July 27
23	Arabia	Palmer.....	London Aug 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Islami	Newby.....	Jeddah
	Polcevera	Enrico	Genoa
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Capri	Amazaga	Hongkong

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer President, 8 hut for Zanzibar.
" Kamakura Maru, Hori for Kobe &c.
" Queen Maud, Currie for Antwerp

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Steenbergen for Antwerp &c.
" Euphorbia for Naples &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nigaristan sailed from Aden on the 22nd inst nt.

The Clan Line steamer Macfarlane, arrived in London on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd instant.

The Societa, Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna, from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 23.

FOR ANTWERP.

Torrington s—1 001 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—550 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,745 1-2 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co

FOR PORT SAID (for order.)

Ingleby s—30,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

FOR NAPLES.

Euphorbia s—18,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 18,076 cwts wheat C Boggiano and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—12 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, S J David Co ; 650 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 216 bales cotton, D Sassoon

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—350 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 75 1-2 cwts sharkfins, and fishmaws, S Bin Rashdan ; 27 bales gum, A H Mawjee and Co; 79 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 22nd August to 6 a.m. on the 23rd Aug. :—

	Attacks.	Death.
Plague ...	5	3
Total mortality from all causes...		120
Same date last year...		53
Cholera	4	3

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.

WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar Kathiawar.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—

Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—

Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER.

"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35 ,Marine Lines, Bombay.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from he manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 24th August, 1912.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY.

In the Middle Ages Religion had a very firm grasp upon popular imagination; men were profoundly interested in their souls, the existence of which was to them an all-important reality. The health or sickness of a soul, its past, its present, and above all its future were matters of intimate concern. No sacrifice of physical well-being or of worldly prosperity was thought to be too great if the soul derived a corresponding benefit. In spite of the much-discussed decline of religious enthusiasm we take nowadays almost as great an interest in our souls as our forefathers did. Perhaps the word "soul" has now a slightly different meaning, it is used in a wider sense than formerly and means for us that vital essence of man which is neither mind, intellect, nor intelligence, but rather a modern reflex of the old Greek conception of psychic consciousness. The apostles of the new thought movement would have us believe that every man is capable of becoming his own spiritual pastor and master, and that a man's soul is his private concern. Independence appeals to all enterprising minds, and the superficial study of psychology has a great attraction for those people whose facile scepticism has led them to reject the dogma of the orthodox schools of thought. Whatever the secret of its popularity, the new thought undoubtedly has found many disciples, and now that we have, so to speak, rediscovered our souls we must at once perceive how immensely important it is that we should take all possible care of them. With this end in view we cannot do better than to submit ourselves to specialised training in order that we may acquire without delay the knowledge which will enable us to gain competent control of our higher selves. It is with some surprise that we discover that most of the books upon this subject are the works of American authors. Our practical kinsfolk appear to take a greater interest in the unseen, and, financially speaking, unprofitable world than we have hitherto credited them with. With characteristic thoroughness they have conscientiously investigated the subject of psychic control, they have not permitted old-established tradition to interfere with their progress; they are prepared to reverse entirely the recognized order of things if by so doing they can concoct a cure for the eternal malady of thought with which mankind is afflicted. New psychologists have borrowed from every religion what they conceive to be the essential good, one virtue alone, a virtue which is common to all forms of worship, they refuse to recognize, humility plays no part in the new philosophy. The first thing which the disciple is called upon to realize is the importance of his psychic ego. He must spell self with a capital S. he must be supremely conscious of his spiritual worth. Robust assertiveness, and sturdy egotism distinguish the disciple of the new thought; man by reason of his soul is the highest manifestation of life; he should, therefore, recognize this pleasant truth with frequent and suitable demonstrations of pride.

Having decided that our psychical powers are of value we are naturally anxious to use them to the best advantage. The obvious candidate for conquest is the body, and the new psychology has borrowed freely from Christian Science the teaching by which we may hope to subjugate the material side of our dual nature. This aspect of New Thought reflects the confusion of its model ; the definitions are a jumble of words apparently selected at random, and reflecting Mark Twain's famous description of Christian Science formulæ—"A dictionary with the cholera!" Confusing as the actual wording may be, the intention of the lesson is quite plain, new psychology insists upon the dominion of the soul over the body in order that pain and disease may suffer perpetual banishment, and that material needs may be reduced to a minimum.

Not bodily fortitude alone, but spiritual courage also is advocated. The new psychologist's attitude towards misfortune is slightly defiant, his precepts echo Henley's bombastic challenge to fate. Like the poet, he seems almost to delight in being subjected to "the bludgeonings of chance." One wonders whether the victim's head is always quite as unbowed as he would have us believe. The boast of courage reads a little like an answer to an unspoken challenge, or like an effort to reassure a spirit which is in need of encouragement. As a philosophy the teaching of the New Thought may be fairly satisfactory, as a religion it supplies, but a meagre diet for spiritual hunger. The small residue of truth which survives critical investigation throws no new light upon the darkness ; the religion if organized self-appreciation is not likely to be a very illuminating belief. The majority of earnest seekers will be disinclined to make the new psychology the trustee of their higher interests. Human nature requires that virtue shall be personified before it can be adored. The altars we erect cannot very well be dedicated to glorious self, or to the Over-Lord within. The creeds which hold and bind are those which embody some idea of divinity made human, of godhead coming into intimate contact with mortality. Those weary souls who seek for sanctuary, for peace to still the unquiet of their hearts, will revert instinctively to the immemorial belief in a Being who is great enough for worship, and lowly enough for love.

RURAL ECONOMY EIGHTY YEARS AGO. To official reports are usually prefixed the resolutions of Government based upon them and these resolutions when drawn up by skilful secretaries are really leading articles in disguise, to use the words of the late Sir William Hunter, himself a past master in the practice which he has so well characterised. These resolutions skilfully summarise all that is of value in the report and draw attention to its important parts. We wish such a resolution had been prefixed to a volume of Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, issued last week, containing an old survey report of Captain Dowell. No green-book ever issued by Government needed it so much as this. Of course, it would not have been done to have issued an actual Government Resolution in this report, for it was submitted more than eighty years ago, and Captain Dowell and all others concerned are long dead and gone, and the matters dealt in it are of no immediate interest. Still, if a lucid preface had been prefixed, stating its value and giving the reasons why it has been thought fit to publish it after so many years, it would have been much better. As it is, we are afraid nobody would care to look into it and we should not be surprised if it shares the fate of most reports and green-books and remains unread and unhandled. That would be a pity, for these "Notes on the Survey of old Ratnagiri Taluka," by Captain Dowell, are well worth looking into, not only by those interested in land revenue matters but also by historical students who take a wider interest in the past state of the country. But there is nothing in this cumbrous folio to guide the latter kind the maze of its pages. This help is all the more necessary in that the notes have been composed in a strange jargon which gives it a very repulsive look. It actually bristles with Marathi and other vernacular terms used in an English form, every line contains several such : often merely the pronoun and auxiliary verb in the sentence are English, whilst the rest is all Marathi. A glossary is peremptorily needed, and we wish the eighty odd pages which are wasted in giving an almost useless index with bare and bewildering references to the number of pages, had been devoted to the explanation of these strange terms. The index is much more of a concordance, but we fail to see that it can be of any use. The reader, for instance, would have been grateful if the word "payali" had been explained, but instead he gets some three hundred references to the pages where the word occurs, and none of these references explains the term. If the index had been glossarial it would have been far more helpful; as it is, it is rather a hindrance than a help. The value of Captain Dowell's report has been long known to the initiated few. By the present publication, Government intends to bring it to the notice of a wider circle, but we are afraid this object will be defeated, as not many people will be attracted to it in its present garb and the want of help in unlocking its secrets. At the time when Captain Dowell sent in his report in 1833, Government had an opportunity to call attention to its important parts in a resolution, but though the latter was issued certainly cannot call it a "leading article in disguise." It is, instead, thorough business like, and merely directs that Dowell's survey records should be preserved with great care for future reference in the activities of the Ratnagiri Collectorate. But this care seems to have been subsequently wanting as one out of the three manuscript books in which these notes were preserved has been lost and only the remaining two have been now reprinted. The notes of Dowell present us with pictures of rural society in Konkan during the momentous period of transition from the corrupt rule of the Peishwa to the British administration. It helps us, if properly read and used, to gain an insight into the economic and also social condition of the people at a very interesting time. With its aid one might write a valuable essay on several aspects of the rural economy of the Konkan.

THE LAST TEST MATCH. A REMARKABLE cricket tournament has ended in a remarkable manner. It is idle to repeat that in many senses the first Triangular Tournament has been unsatisfactory in the extreme. We already know that this has been so keenly felt at Home that it is unlikely that another triangular tournament will be attempted—at any rate for many years. The weakness of the South Africans has left the competition for the premier position entirely between England and Australia, and yet even between these two a singular season, in which drawn games have been the predominant feature has made it impossible to decide the tournament on a series of fought-out matches. The first two matches ended in draws and it was necessary for the Board of Control to decide that the result must rest on this match, to which six days were allotted. It has not been necessary to occupy these six days, the match has been concluded within three: but it is again unsatisfactory that the deciding tie in so important a competition should have been played under entirely abnormal conditions. Incidentally it may be remarked that it is necessary to go back to 1899 and 1893, to find a similar situation. In the former year Australia won one match in five, the rest being drawn, and in the latter England won one out of three, the other two being drawn. In neither case, however, did it happen that the decisive game should come at the end, as it has done on this occasion. This fact added all the greater interest to the final meeting of the 1912 tournament, and made it the more regrettable that the match should have been played throughout under conditions which entirely favoured the bowler. Hazlitt's performance in taking five of his seven wickets for one run, must, we should think, be unexampled in the history of Test cricket, while such performances as his total analysis indicated, seven wickets for 25 and Woolley's five wickets in each innings for 29 and 20 respectively are very rare. At the same time although the fine batting strength on neither side was permitted to play under conditions in which it could do itself justice, England rose sufficiently superior to the circumstances to have scored a clear and decisive win. We can find nothing in Reuter's messages to indicate that their win was due to any other factor than that they were the better team. On the last day, when the Australians collapsed for 65, they had, it is true, to take fourth turn at the wicket, but there is nothing in Reuter's remark that the wicket was "still difficult" to suggest that it had grown worse. As far as these brief reports indicate the pitch seems to have remained at about the same level of extreme difficulty all through. In that event England's majority on the first innings of 134 and on the second of 110 are decisive enough, especially in regard to Australia's figures, to allow us to believe that even if the wicket was a little in her favour England was entitled to call hers a merited win. We hope that more detailed accounts will not force us to change this conclusion, which is practically the only satisfactory feature we can find in the tournament.

THE LIBERALS AND HOME RULE. In dealing with matters of Liberal policy, we take it that the *Westminster Gazette* may be regarded as authoritative, and for this reason the article in that journal, which Reuter mentions in to-day's cables, may be received with some measure of satisfaction. The *Westminster* says that Liberals would willingly listen to reasonable arguments in the matter of providing a separate Assembly for Ulster. We have heard that before, but it is noteworthy that the "concession" was never offered until certain Liberal members of the Commons had intimated that they would not consent to the coercion of Ulster. To go further with the article, we are told that "what the Imperial Government cannot tolerate is defiance like the Ulster covenant, which means an end of orderly government." That covenant, which, by the way, has not yet formally been entered into, has been forecasted as the inauguration of a passive resistance movement, in which the covenantors will pledge themselves not to pay taxes nor to recognize in any way the Parliament at Dublin. We do not believe anybody, possessing a mind capable of reasoning, has ever believed that Ulster will fight in the sense that she will take the field with an armed force. Mr. Bonar Law himself has made that clear, and we are thus thrown back on to passive resistance, and are confronted with the question whether circumstances can arise in which such an attitude towards law and order may be justified. A lawyer would at once answer "No." But in this matter of Ulster the lawyers do not come in. The people will decide it for themselves exactly as the Nonconformist friends of the present Government decided what they should do when they opposed the education policy of Mr. Balfour's Government. How many, we wonder, of the Liberals, who to-day denounce Ulster's resistance to what the Ulstermen regard as an iniquitous proposition, similarly resisted the imposition of the Education tax? What is sauce for the Liberal goose is sauce for the Ulster gander, and we regard the pious platitude of the *Westminster Gazette* therefore, as a futile inconsistency. That journal believes, further, that an Ulster parliament would not last long for the same reasons which brought Natal within the Union of South Africa. The history of the South Africa Constitution Bill is too recent to permit us to believe that. The opposition in Natal to this Bill was at one time regarded as serious, but it proved much less formidable than was anticipated. "Dread of Dutch predominance in the Union," we are told by one authority, "and resentment at the Transvaal's agreement with Portugal on the Mozambique question, gave some stimulus to an anti-Union Campaign : but the referendum in June 1909 resulted in a popular verdict of 11,121 votes for the Bill and only 3,701 against, and the Legislative Assembly voted unanimously in its favour." We do not believe Mr. Asquith will be prepared to stand or fall by the result of a referendum in Ulster. If he is prepared to do so, then the matter is settled, for the result can only be one, and Ulster would be outside the pale of a Dublin parliament.

THE LATE WILLIAM BOOTH. MANY less worthy than "General" Booth have been buried in Westminster Abbey, and from the public and national point of view it is difficult to see what objection there can be to the proposal that this last honour should be paid to the memory of a great man. Whether the Booth family will agree is another matter. It was stated on the day after the "General" died that the remains would be interred alongside those of the late Mrs. Booth at Stoke Newington, and it is more than possible, that this was the wish of the deceased. In that case it is not likely that, even if it is made, the offer of a grave in the Abbey will be accepted.

RECENTLY there have been important conferences in London on the subject of the establishment of a South African teaching university. A sum of £500,000 was left by Mr. Alfred Beit and Sir Julius Wernher for such an institution at Groote Schuur and towards the carrying out of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's original idea, which never materialised during his lifetime.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Master of Elibank, whose retirement from the post of Chief Liberal Whip has caused rather more excitement in political circles than is warranted by the importance of the event, may be the heaven-born diplomatist that his admiring friends in the Press wish us to believe. He may be, above anybody else, as is hinted, the most suitable man to succeed Mr. Bryce at Washington when the time comes. But I think that if his diplomatic skill were so great as is stated, he would have managed somehow or other to have deferred the election in North-West Manchester to a more convenient season. It is not as if Sir George Kemp had "gone over to the enemy" He still professes to be a Liberal and although he does not like Home Rule or Welsh Disestablishment, he advised his friends to vote for Mr. Gordon Hewart. Peerages are rather cheap in these days, and considering the weakness of men of his kidney for such honours, I should have thought that it would not have been impossible to induce him to hold the seat until the General Election for a consideration. Had this happened, the Government would have been saved the knock-down blow administered to them yesterday in what has been correctly decided as the very citadel of Free Trade. The true significance of Sir John Randle's victory has been missed in all the comments on the great Conservative victory that I have read. The moral of the Manchester verdict is that if it were not for Tariff Reform being a plank in the Unionist platform the Liberals would not be in office to-day. I have always thought that if it had not been for the fact that the country is not inclined to change its fiscal policy, the last General Election would have gone against the Liberals and the result of the poll in North-West Manchester is in my opinion confirmation of that belief. Politicians forget what was the real meaning of the *debacle* of 1906. During the height of that memorable fight when the Conservatives were being defeated, North, South, East and West and by unparalleled majorities, a prominent member of the present Government said to me, "They are not voting for us. They are voting against the Tories." The country wished to see the backs of a Government which had become stale and had like all Governments done some stupid things. There were special reasons why the first of the two subsequent elections should have been in favour of the Liberals, but I repeat that the third would have gone the other way except for the fact that the bulk of the electorate was not ready for Tariff Reform. Is it more ready to-day than it was eighteen months ago? I doubt it, and re-collecting the history of the constituency, I do not think the Liberals are talking wildly when they say that if a general election were to come next week and Mr. Hewart were again to seek the suffrage of North-West Lancashire he would probably be returned. I assume, of course, that the principal issue or one of the principal issues was Tariff Reform. And in the circumstances it must be a principal issue. The Conservatives could not if they would drop Tariff Reform. Mr. Hewart by consent of friends as well as foes was an excellent candidates, but the poor man was badly served by some of his agents. He must have lost hundreds and hundreds of votes by the action of his election agent in writing that letter of which so much was properly made by his oppenent. "I am," he wrote, "election agent for Mr. Gordon Hewart who, as you know, is opposing Sir John Randles at the North-West Manchester by-election. As I believe that you can throw some light on Sir John Randles' attitude towards the workers, I would be very much obliged if you could give me on confidence any information which you think will be useful. There was no light to be thrown on Sir John Randles' attitude at any rate, no light of the kind desired. He is a model employer and so the election agent's correspondent had the honesty to say. When the correspondence was published it naturally created joy in the Conservative camp and gloom in the Liberal ranks. Equally amazing and damaging was the communication made to a correspondent by Mr. Gough, Secretary of the Liberal Insurance Committee. He wrote:—"I am very sorry to gather from your letter that you think the Insurance Act will be a burden to you as a small employer. Generally I suppose employers will be able to pass on their share of the expenses to their customers in the way of increased prices; and I sincerely hope that your case will not prove an exception to the rule." No wonder Liberal working men abstained from recording their votes.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

People are wondering why there is so much delay in announcing who is to succeed Sir George Clarke as Governor of Bombay. Whatever may be the cause, the tardiness of the Government in the matter is quite unusual. Has there been any hitch with regard to Lord Chelmsford or has the retirement of the Master of Elibank anything to do with the fact that within a little more than two months of the termination of Sir George Clarke's term of office the name of his successor has not been officially notified. It is rumoured that within the past fortnight the Master of Elibank had the refusal of the appointment. I gave the rumour for what it may be worth, but it comes from a source which in the stock phrase is usually well-informed. There are wheels within wheels and Lord Chelmsford may have offered to stand aside in view of the unexpected difficulties, if they were unexpected, created by the Master of Elibank's disappearance from the House of Commons. I say "if" because I read in the notes of the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Times*, who enjoyed the confidence of the late Chief Whip and received the crumbs that fell from his lable, that it has been known for some time past to the intimate friends of the Master of Elibank or as we must now call him Lord Murray of Elibank that he intended to retire at the end of this part of the session. There would have been a precedent if he had been appointed to Bombay. It will be remembered that an even greater Patronage Secretary than Lord Murray, Mr. Adam, went straight from the Chief Whip's office to the Governorship of Madras.

LONDON ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the London All-India Moslem League, held under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Ameer Ali, was not so numerously attended as usual, but what sort of an audience could be expected on the 7th of August? The scanty attendance must not be taken to imply any diminution of activity or interest, but merely that nearly all the friends of the League are away holiday-making. Mr. Ameer Ali began his very interesting speech by explaining that they had hoped to have the Aga Khan in the chair, and that was one of the principal reasons why the Committee delayed the annual meeting. Unfortunately the President of the Central League had to leave England to take the waters in the Continent. Another reason for holding the meeting so late in the year was that the British Red Crescent's work of mercy had taxed all the energies of the Committee. After alluding to the annual reports Mr. Ameer Ali continued:—The work of this League is of a two-fold character. To assist, primarily, so far as lies in its power, in the political training of the Mussalmans of India—to enable them to realise their rights and their duties as the citizens of a great Empire ; to suggest to them directions for the exercise and employment of their legitimate and constitutional activities, to work in harmony and concord with other communities, if permitted to do so, in the promotion of national and communal welware under the ægis of the British Crown. On the other hand, to serve as the exponent of their legitimate feelings, aspirations and claims to the Government.

No right-minded man can take exception either to the League's programme or its works. Its double task is by no means an easy one. To carry out the first, it has to rely on the cordial co-operation and support of its own people ; to give effect to the second, on the good-will and sympathy of Englishmen, really interested in building the throne of England on the solid loyalty of the many millions of divers races and creeds who acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown—a loyalty which springs from mutual understanding and appreciation. The Moslem Leagues have been characterised by a distinguished critic in an august assembly as exotic institutions to whose utterances much importance should not be attached. Most organisations of this kind, which attempt to reflect the opinion of large bodies of people, some constitutionally. others unconstitutionally, whether in England, Ireland, or elsewhere, are more or less exotic in their character. It may be said, however, that the Moslem organisations are less exotic than many others. They came into existence without outside impulse, and work without outside inspiration. They are the outcome of their own necessities, to articulate their own views.

It is not for the Moslem sssociations to determine whether any or what consideration should be paid to their representations. But the lessons of history would have no meaning were no value to be attached to honest and constitutional efforts to enlighten Government regarding the sentiments, feelings and demands of a great community. Not even the most gifted administrator or the most talented Government can be supposed to have intuitive knowledge of what is passing in the minds of large masses of people ; and it should not always be necessary to beat the drum or use other methods of a less innocent and more reverberating kind, to draw attention to public opinion.

I will not stand much longer between you and Sir William Bull. There is one remark, however, which I wish to make in connection with the Committee's suggestion for the substitution at the Feast of Sacrifice of goat and sheep, with the help of rich co-religionists and even of rich Hindoos, for kine by the poorer Mussulmans in localities where they are in a great minority. The Committee are not oblivious of the objection that may be raised in some quarters that the offering by a person of an object which has been given to him by another is not supposed to have the same religious efficacy as if it had been acquired by him with his own earnings. But speaking subject to correction, I do not think this objection applies to presents made before the Feast. Anyhow the problem is one of great complexity as well as of difficulty. The Committee have only ventured to make a suggestion which needs very careful consideration.

I take this opportunity of expressing my personal gratification at the promise that has been held out by Government of supporting more largely and liberally primary education without resort to compulsion. It is to be hoped that in carrying out this promise an effort will be made to revive and encourage indigenous institutions.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Commission that has been appointed on the Indian Civil Service contains many eminent names, which is a guarantee that the questions will be considered in the best interests of the Empire, uninfluenced by theoretical considerations. No good, however, will be gained by wholesale condemnation of the Civil Servants in India. Men offending against the canons of gentlemanliness will be found in every class, in every rank of society, in every profession, and among every nation. But speaking with a life-long knowledge I have no hesitation in saying that in the main, the members of the Indian Civil Service are a conscientious body of public servants loyally devoted to their duty, and to the country where their lot is cast, and anxious to a degree to be sympathetic and friendly with the people. If the Commission can evolve a system which would attach less importance to aptitude in passing examinations and more to training, decision, character and breeding it would be doing real good. Some such system as prevails with regard to appointments in the Foreign Office would be of immense advantage to India by excluding persons not fitted by training or temperament to rule among alien races.

For myself, I believe, an English training for Indians—a training among Englishmen and Englishwomen of the right sort—is essential to the making of a good public servant. I will not stop to give my reasons. And I think it would be a real calamity to India if that desideratum were to be got rid of at least in the present stage of her development.

The other speakers were Sir William Bull, M.P., the Hon. D. Sarvadhicary, and Mr. Harold Cox. In the annual report reference was made to the proposal to erect a mosque in London for the use of Moslem residents and visitors of all nationalities. The Committee reported that the collection of funds for this deserving project, as well as for University scheme, has suffered seriously by the "anxious and troubled absorption" of their community "in events of grave international import affecting the future of the Moslem empires of the Near and Middle East." Sir William Bull gave some further details as to the matter and referred to the important question of site. Some people, it seems, are in favour of the East End for the sake of the Lascars. Others recommend the West End, preferably Westminster, because in that city are situated some of the most important of our ecclesiastical buildings, the Abbey, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Wesleyan Hall, now approaching completion. There is a good deal to be said for Westminster, but as Sir William Bull pointed out, a site there would be very expensive.

"NATIVES."

Among the rather considerable number of Indian questions that kept Mr. Montagu pretty busy just before the adjournment of the session, was one which unexpectedly raised a somewhat delicate point. Mr. C. Leach, who sits as Liberal member for the Colne division, asked the Under Secretary if the Government of India was encouraging the formation of land banks "to assist the natives financially at reasonable rates of interest and thus save them from falling into the hands of extortionate money-lenders." The answer was, of course, in the affirmative, and Mr. Leach was referred for details to the moral and material progress report. When Mr. Montagu sat down, Mr. Keir Hardie rose to ask a supplementary question. "Can the Under Secretary," he inquired, "take any steps to prevent the use of the term "natives" in this question; it is held to be very offensive to Indians." Mr. Montagu suggested that Mr. Hardie should

(*Continued on page 8.*)

GENERAL BOOTH.

AN IMPRESSIVE "LYING IN STATE."

Another Appreciation of his Work for Humanity.

NEW GENERAL'S REMARKABLE MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

General Booth's remains will be removed to-night for the lying-in-state which will continue over to-morrow and Saturday.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The lying-in-state of the late General William Booth took place to-day. The crowds were continuous, notwithstanding the drenching rain. The body was in an oak coffin, on which were placed the General's cap and bible. The bier was in the centre of the hall, and surrounded by officers holding flags. The lid of the coffin was of glass, revealing the features which seemed composed in sleep except for pallor.

The body was dressed in full uniform, with a red jersey showing at the wrists and collar.

The entire absence of weeping was noticeable, the Salvationist mourners passing by silently with grave earnest faces.

ADELAIDE, Aug. 23.

The Legislative Assembly, to-day, passed a resolution of appreciation of General Booth's work for humanity.

NEW GENERAL'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes an interview with General Bramwell Booth. He says he has no doubt that the military system will be maintained in the Salvation Army. He believed that there was still an immense amount of work to be done in the lowest strata, and also in the service of Foreign and Colonial Governments.

The Army must do something for China. "I think we shall make that one of our next steps," he added.

He expressed thanks for the world-wide messages of condolence, which he had received, and concluded: "My message to the world is that the spirit of our old General will still go marching with the Army. To my soldiers I say let us honour Christ and live to save."

A NOTABLE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A movement is on foot to have General Booth buried in Westminster Abbey.

FUNERAL PROGRAMME.

LATER.

The funeral of the late General Booth on Thursday will be an imposing procession. It will pass through the city, and will consist of thirty sections, each headed by twelve standards. There will be five thousand officers and forty bands.

MONGOL TROOPS.

Enter Manchuria on a Looting Campaign.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Rumours of activities of roving Mongol bands have culminated in a report from a Chinese source that 2,000 Mongolian troops, commanded by Hukatuktus, a lieutenant, occupied and began looting Taonanfu, in Manchuria.

A thousand Chinese troops, with machine guns from Mukden, attacked the Mongolians on the night of the 20th inst. Fighting was still in progress at noon on the 21st inst. The result is unknown.

CRICKET CHAMPIONS.

England Wins the Deciding Test Match.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The last test match was resumed to-day before a crowd of 12,000 people. The weather was bright after overnight rain, but the wicket was still difficult. England completed their second innings for 175. Fry scoring 79 and Douglas 24. Hazlitt took seven wickets for 25 runs. He took the last five for one run.

Australia were all out in their second venture for 65. England thus winning the match by 244 runs.

Macartney made 30 runs. Dean took four wickets for 19 and Woolley 5 for 20.

LAWN TENNIS.

Great Britain and Australasia and the Davis Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

America has withdrawn from the competition for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup. Great Britain will thus meet Australasia (the holders).

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

TANGIER, Aug. 22.

The pretender El Hiba entered Marrakesh on the 18th inst. after fighting with Kaid El Glawi, who remained loyal to the French. El Hiba besieged the house in which are the French Consul and French police instructors.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

The Council of Ministers has considered the events at Marrakesh, and it is understood that it has decided not to extend field operations to the southern capital.

NEW YORK SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

One thousand pounds sterling has been anonymously placed at the disposal of the District Attorney for the arrest of "Hefty" Lewis and Gyp the Blood, who are wanted to complete the round-up of persons suspected of complicity in the murder of the gambler Rosenthal.

Police are ineligible for the reward.

The District Attorney is receiving written threats of death.

FINANCING CHINA.

Another Scheme Proposed and Rejected.

DR. MORRISON'S PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Aug. 22.

A number of independent capitalists are combining with a view to providing China with an adequate loan. It is proposed to make a preliminary advance of twenty million taels. The group will subsequently finance China for from five to ten years through a bank, operating like the Ottoman Bank, receiving all revenues.

The Chinese Cabinet has rejected the proposal, considering the terms worse than those of the international group. A modified scheme is probable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The *Times* publishes a lengthy letter from Dr. Morrison, lately the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, and now Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic. Dr. Morrison, who is now in London, protests against the alarming reports from China, and hysterical forecasts of disruption appearing in the English Press.

When Dr. Morrison left China the conditions everywhere were improving, and he dwells upon the cordial relations between Yuan-Shi'kai, Li-Yuan-Hung and San Yat-Sen, the high character of the personnel of the present government, and the administrative reforms introduced.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Allegations against the Roosevelt Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

There are indications of a hot political campaign owing to the allegations made in the Senate by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, that the trusts contributed large sums to Mr. Roosevelt's presidential campaign in 1904.

Mr. Roosevelt publishes letters showing that he had forbidden the acceptance of such contributions.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Liberals Retain Seat in East Carmarthen.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The result of the East Carmarthen By-election was as follows:—

Reverend Jones(L)	6,082
Peel(U.)	3,354
Williams(Lab.)	1,089

L. majority 2,728

NO CHANGE.

P. AND O. FLEET.

New 11,500 Ton Steamer to be Built.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In addition to the two steamers of the "Ballarat" class which the P. and O. Company has ordered for its Australian service via the Cape, the Company has ordered a new vessel of 11,500 tons. She will be 525 feet long.

TRADES COMMISSION.

To Begin Work in England in October.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is confirmed that Mr. Arnold Morley will succeed Lord Inchcape as President of the Empire Trade Commission.

The Commission has completed the preliminary arrangements and when it re-assembles in the United Kingdom in October it will take evidence.

IRISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The *Westminster Gazette* to-day discusses a separate Assembly for Ulster. It says the Liberals would willingly listen to reasonable arguments in that connection, but that what the Imperial Government cannot tolerate is defiance like the Ulster Covenant, which means an end of orderly government. The paper belives that an Ulster Parliament would not last long for the same reasons which brought Natal within the Union of South Africa.

A BREWER'S CHARITIES.

WELLINGTON. Aug. 23

McCarthy, the well-known brewer, has bequeathed half a million in charities.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent states that the Government will probably grant £5,000 annually from now to 1916 to ensure worthy representation at the Berlin Olympic Games.

THE BELGIAN "SPY."

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Belgian, Quetalet, who was arrested recently on a charge of espionage, has been discharged owing to the lack of evidence against him.

THE TASHKENT MUTINY.

TASHKENT, Aug. 22.

Fifteen sappers who were concerned in the mutiny on July 14th, have been sentenced to be hanged while 191 others have been condemned to varying terms of penal servitude.

PUGILIST'S ADVENTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The magistrate at Bow Street has exonerated the boxer, "Kid" McCoy, from a charge of larceny preferred against him on his arrival in England a few weeks ago. The magistrate dismissed the case.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

Facts and Figures from the Australian Colonies.

SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Victorian Minister, Mr. Boilleau, interviewed by Reuter, on the subject of the growth of emigration to Australia, pointed out that the number of immigrants, nearly all of whom came from Britain, had risen from 500 to 100,000 annually. "Unfortunately we are handicapped," he said, "by lack of shipping accommodation."

Official returns published yesterday show that 154,344 emigrants left Britain in the first seven months of this year.

Emigrants to Canada are decreasing and those to Australia increasing.

THE NEAR EAST.

Turkey's Relations with Her Neighbours.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.

The departure of King Ferdinand and M. Gueshoff, the Premier, for Europe and of the Austrian Ambassador, for a holiday, is regarded as reassuring.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Montenegrins have withdrawn from Berana.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.

Ferid Pasha has declined the Portfolio of the Interior.

MALISSORI AGAIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.

Four hundred Malissori, led by priests, attacked Durazzo. They were eventually routed by reinforcements.

The Malissori lost 30 killed and 70 wounded. There were a few Turkish casualties.

THE NEW MIKADO.

To Receive the Order of the Garter.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The King had conferred the Order of the Garter on the Mikado, who will be invested by Prince Arthur of Connaught on his visit to Tokio to attend the late Mikado's funeral.

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Delhi Scheme for Training Indian ladies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following Press note has been issued regarding the proposed Medical College for Women and Training Schools for Nurses and Midwives at Delhi:—

"In June last on the occasion of his visit to Simla His Highness the Maharao of Kotah in Rajputana expressed to Lady Hardinge his desire to commemorate, by a gift of a lakh of rupees to be spent for the benefit of the women of India, the visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress to his State during the course of her tour in Rajputana after the Delhi Durbar.

Her Excellency determined to make this donation the nucleus of a fund for founding at Delhi a Medical College and Hospital for Women, to be called with Her imperial Majesty's consent, which will be sought in due course if the necessary funds are forthcoming, "The Queen Mary Medical College and Hospital". The need for such an institution has long been felt as it has hitherto been found impossible to get enough Indian women of the better classes to come forward to take up the Medical profession owing to the fact that they can now receive instructions only in men's colleges and in mixed classes. It is felt that until this defect is remedied it is idle to hope for the creation of an independent profession of medical women recruited in India and that without such practitioners it will be impossible adequately to alleviate the sufferings of those classes of Indian ladies who do not attend the public hospitals or call in male doctors. The idea of such an institution has been readily taken up by other Ruling Chiefs who are anxious to commemorate Her Imperial Majesty's visit to Delhi. Generous offers of financial support have been received from the Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharaja Sindia, Maharaja Holkar, Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Patiala, the Aga Khan, Maharaja of Darbhunga and other Princes of whom a full list will be published later on.

Half the initial sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees required has been raised owing to the generosity of the above donors. This sum is the amount required for buildings and equipment.

In the meantime the Government of India will be approached as to their willingness to help towards the recurring and maintenance charges.

Lady Hardinge has also decided to merge into this bigger project, if it finaly takes shape, her scheme for a School for Training Indian Women, Nurses and Midwives who will be prepared for district work among women where at present female medical aid is conspicuously absent. These nurses will also be available for cases of illness in private families and some will be trained to act as skilled children's nurses for service in Indian homes.

It is not proposed to make an appeal to the general public for subscriptions at the present stage, but her Excellency would like it known what is on foot in order that no misapprehension may exist on the subject. She is confident that the movement will have the sympathy of all classes and that the noble generosity of the donors above mentioned will be deeply appreciated by all classes of the community.

Further announcements will be made from time to time as the scheme progresses.

PROPOSED LAND DEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

A private syndicate consisting of some of the leading and richest Indian merchants of Karachi have approached the Commissioner in Sind with an offer of twenty lakhs of rupees for a certain measured portion of the Artillery Parade ground to comprise about 220,000 square yards divided into 220 plots of 1,000 square yards each.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Changes in his Functions and Duties.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The Government of India have issued a resolution on the position of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and the question as to what changes are necessary in the functions and duties of the appointment so as to increase its utility and efficiency. The resolution takes a retrospect from 1880 to March, 1911, when, owing to the lamented death of Colonel Leslie, the Director General of the Indian Medical Service, was appointed to hold charge of the duties of Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his own duties.

The resolution proceeds:—"In the meantime the entire question was carefully considered by the Government of India with special reference to certain disadvantages which had resulted from the entire separation of the appointment of Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner. They were advised in particular that the divorce between sanitary and clinical which resulted from that separation had led both to the loss of administrative efficiency and to the unpopularity of the specialised Bacteriological and Sanitary Department. Increasing difficulty was experienced in recruitment and the closer co-ordination of research and practice appeared essential if more rapid progress was to be made in the improvement of public health and the prevention of disease. Moreover, the claims on the Sanitary Commissioner's time of office and bacteriological work cut short the period of touring and rendered it difficult for him to be in such close touch with the local authorities as was desirable.

"After correspondence with the Secretary of State and local Governments, it has now been decided that a remedy for the defects of the existing system can be best provided by a systematic modification of the functions of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the appointment has, therefore, been revised on the same terms as regards designations pay and term of tenure as before. With a view to secure the better co-ordination and co-operation of the Sanitary and Medical Departments it has been decided that the Sanitary Commissioner shall in future be subordinate to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to the extent originally recommended by theGovernment of India in 1904, and that work connected with bacteriological research shall also be placed directly under the latter officer. In regard to administrative questions and matters affecting the personnel of the sanitary services, the Sanitary Commissioner will be in the position of a staff officer to the Director General, Indian Medical Service. He will be given independent authority in technical sanitary matters with power as at present to correspond direct with the Government of India.

"He will occupy the position in regard to local Governments and the officers under them laid down in paragraph 12 of the Resolution No. 1273-1290, dated 8th September, 1904. In order to relieve him of as much routine work as possible the office establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director General, Indian Medical Service, will be amalgamated.

"The Statistical Officer will in future assist the Director General, Indian Medical Service, in the control of the Sanitary Section of the office as well as in the guidance of research work and the Bacteriological Department. He will also edit "Paludism" and the "Scientific Memoirs" under the direction of the Director General and his designation will be altered to that of Secretary to the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

"The Sanitary Commissioner will under these arguments be able to tour freely and regularly throughout India with a view to coordinate the lines of development, to inspect works of a sanitary naturelactually in progress, to advise on projected schemes and generally to disseminate the knowledge acquired in the different provinces.

"The statement attached to this resolution contains details of grants which have been made in recent years from Imperial Revenues towards sanitation and research. In every Province important schemes for the improvement of urban sanitation are now in course of execution. A preliminary survey has been in progress in several provinces with a view to the preparation of schemes designed to effect the improvement of malarial conditions and in particular to exterminate, if possible, the anapheles mosquito in selected areas. Projects are now ready in more than one province and grants are being made for their execution from Imperial Revenues. The data thus obtained will, it is hoped, be of very great value in planning future preventive measures.

"The important questions of controlling and regulating the expansion of growing towns and of strengthening the existing powers of local authorities in dealing with congested urban areas are ripe for consideration and discussion and the Government of India have recently addressed local Goverments on these subjects.

"A scheme for the general reorganisation of the Sanitary Services throughout India has received the sanction of the Secretary of State and with the introduction of a trained staff a general improvement in the condition of urban sanitation may reasonably be expected. A wide sphere of useful work,therefore, lies before the Sanitary Commissioner as an advisory authority and the Government of India believe that the appointment under its new conditions will be of increased benefit to themselves and to local Administrations."

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The *Pioneer* hears from Delhi that Mr. Clutterbuck, Conservator of Forests, has been examining the site of the new capital with a view to tree-planting operations.

LAHORE MURDERER EXECUTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

Tulsa Singh, condemned to death for the murder of Police Inspector Habibal Khanl Lahore, was hanged this morning in the Central Jail, Lahore.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Mr. James George Leveson Brown, merchant of Calcutta, died on board the "Mombassa" in Madras harbour yesterday evening. He was on his way to Scotland with Mrs. Brown.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Programme for Meetings at Next Session.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

During the coming session of the Imperial Legislative Council there will be only two meetings. The first meeting will be held on the 10th, and the second meeting on the 18th instead of the 10th. The text of nearly all the Government bills have been gazetted

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A tentative programme for the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council has been issued.

On the 10th September Mr. Howard, Col. Hollway, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. Michael and Mr. Maxwell will be sworn as members.

Sir Reginald Craddock will lay on the table a statement giving information asked by the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha on the 26th February last regarding the promotion of Indian Deputy Superintendents to the post of Superintendents of Police. Sir Harcourt Butler will lay on the table a statement giving information asked for by Mr. Bhurgri on the 22nd March last regarding Mahomedan Deputy Inepectors of Schools and special schools for Mahomedans.

Sir Reginald Craddock will withdraw the Delegation Bill and present the Select Committee's report on the Bill for making better provision for protection and preservation of wild birds. He will introduce the Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882 and he is also to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Extradition Act of 1903.

Sir Harcourt Butler is to introduce the Bill further to amend the Indian Divorce Act

The Hon. Mr. Gillan is to introduce the Bil, to amened. the local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act of 1897.

Sir Reginald Craddock is to introduce the Bill to facilitate the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

The Hon. Mr. Madge will move the resolution:—"That this Council recommends to the the Governor General in Council that the Government of India do take up the question of raising from the Domiciled Anglo-Indian community a regiment in which recruits should be engaged on pay and allowances equal to those of British soldiers and that the Government do recommend local recruiting from the above community into British regiments serving in India subject to the consent of the Commanding Officers of British Corps."

The probable list for Wednesday, the 18th September, is:—Sir Reginald Craddock will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Protection and Preservation of certain Wild Birds and Animals be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill as amended be passed; also to move that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882 be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill be passed. Also to remove that the Bill to amend the India Extradition Act of 1903 be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill be passed,

Sir Harcourt Butler to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Divorce Act be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill be passed. Mr. Gillan to move that the Bill to amend the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act of 1897 be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill be passed.

Sir Reginald Craddock to move that the Bil to facilitate the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles be taken into consideration; he is also to move that the Bill be passed.

Sir Reginald Craddock is to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Office and duties of Administrator General, and introduce a Bill also to move for leave to consolidate and amend the Law constituting the office of Official Trustee and introduce the Bill.

Mr. Madge to move for leave to introduce a Bill to suppress the Importation of Foreign Women for Prostitution and to punish importers and others profiting thereby and introduce the Bill.

Mr. Dadabhoy to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the Protection of Women and Girls and introduce the Bill.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Confirmation of Lhassa Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

A correspondent confirms the statement as to the settlement reached at Lhassa. He states that the arms and ammunition handed over by the Chinese troops were being sent on the 16th instant to the Torapchi Monastery, where they will be stored in a sealed room.

In compliance with the news from Peking, Yen, the Governor of Szechuan left Cheng Tu on the 24th of July with a force of several thousand men, including a contingent of regulars from Yunnan, to clear the Tibetans out of the country, west of the Yatung River. His object will be to re-occupy Litang and Batang.

BRUTAL DACOITY.

Whole Family Murdered in the Bengal Mofussil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Information of a brutal dacoity, attended with four murders, committed at the house of one Abhoy near Tarkeswar, reached the Serampore Police to-day. The report says that on Wednesday night a number of dacoits attacked the house of Abhoy and after killing Abhoy, his wife and two sons, decamped taking all the valuables found in chests and boxes. There is no clue to the culprits.

RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The proposal of the Bikaner Durbar to link Delhi and Karachi, by means of a new broad gauge railway *via* Jaisalmer and Bikaner, has been followed by a counter-proposal of the Marwar Durbar for linking Delhi and Karachi by way of Jodhpur.

Mr. G. B Goyder, the Finance Member of Council, Marwar Durbar, has just placed the latter proposal before the Karachi public and has had the satisfaction of gaining warm approval for it here.

THE BURMA CRITIC.

D. S. P. and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

The District Magistrate continued to-day the hearing of the defamation case brought by Mr. G. P. Andrew, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, against Mr. C. Arnold, editor and proprietor of the *Burma Critic*.

The complainant, recalled by his counsel produced a copy of the *Burma Critic* dated August 15, 1912, after the filing of the complaint, in which he complained of the article under the title "The McCormic Case". The article was not true when it said that illegality and irregularities had already been proved.

Captain Finnie, Superintendent of Police, in the course of examination, deposed to having investigated the McCormick case on July 16th 1911, with Inspector Sherard and, two days later, the girl made a statement that McCormick had abducted and raped her. Sharard also stated that McCormick's reputation was that of being a dangerous man. Sherard recorded the evidence of the witnesses, and witness discused the case with Mr. Buchanan, Sub-Divisional Officer. Witness next deposed to his recording the statements of witnesses in the inquiry, and to the examination of the girl lasting an hour and a half at the most. Whilst the examination was proceeding, Mr. Buchanan issued a warrant against McCormick and insisted on its execution as in his (Mr. Buchanan's) opinion a *prima facie* case against him had been made out. Mr. Buchanan gave the witness no explanation for taking the case out of witness's hand because, before the enquiry by the witness was started, Mr. Buchanan had said that he had washed his hands of it. The witness considered Mr. Buchanan's action was improper and actuated in panic. Witness, after the issue of the warrant by Mr. Buchanan, wrote a note asking McCormick to see him at once. He arrived on July 19 and he was put under arrest in the Dak Bungalow as there was no suitable place in Victoria Point to confine a European. The witness then sent a telegram in cypher to Mr. Andrew so that the telegraph office might not know that he was passing remarks about the Magistrate. In it he stated Mr. Buchanan had lost his head. In another message witness said McCormick had asked for bail. Mr. Andrew granted bail in Rs. 500 by wire on July 20th and witness released McCormick after he had been twenty-five hours in custody on July 21st.

The witness continued the examination of several witnesses and came to the opinion and sent a telegram to Mr. Andrew; "abduction no case and rape false." All the statements recorded were handed to Mr. Buchanan who said he was going to convict in the case.

The case is proceeding.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Muir, 15 Sikhs, is gazetted A.D.C. to the Viceroy vice Captain the Hon. Weld-Foster resigned.

The following promotions are notified in the Indian Medical Service:—Major P. B. Haig, R. H. Madox, E. V. Hugo, H. G. Melville, H. Austen Smyth, D. R. Green, G. M. C. Smith, J. H. Hulbert, F. E. Swinton, S. H. Burnett, T. Jackson, E. C. Gabette and J. D. Macrae to Lieut-Colonels and Lieut. Binning to Captain.

Captains Smikin, Assam Velley Light Horse, and Ryan, Cossipore Volunteers, are given the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. E. Garrett resigns the Civil Service.

Lieut. Smith, 1-2nd Gurkhas, is appointed to the Military Police, Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARMENT.

Mr. Howell is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

Captain Reilly is appointed Treasury Officer, Peshawar.

Lieut. Robson is confirmed as Adjutant, the Mekran Levy Corps.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Brigstocke, C. S., Accountant General, Punjab, is granted two months' leave. Mr. Crofton officiates.

Mr. J. H. Kruger is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Lieut. Col. Perkins, Controllor of Military Accounts, is extended to the 19th of October, 1914.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Money, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted six months' leave.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Compady is authorised to carry business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the assurance Companies' Act. 1909.

Mr. R. H. Henderson is appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Cathcart resigned.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Williams officiates as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent E. B. S. Railway.

Kunwar Maharaja Singh, Assistant Secretary, Education Department, is granted one month's leave. Mr. Kay officiates.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, being confined to the Civil Hospital by an attack of enteric fever.

Government have decided to continue the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust which it was recently proposed to abolish. Mr. F. S. Punnett has been reappointed Vice-Chairman. At the same time owing to sickness among the Port Trust European supervising staff, the Secretary, who is at present on leave in England, has been urgently recalled to duty. Mr. Raymond Cooper will leave London for Karachi by next week's P. and O. Mail.

A ROYAL Warrant dated the 9th of July last is gazetted notifying that the registry of the names of recipients of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal should be kept in the Foreign Office instead of the Department.

IT is notified in the "Government of India Gazette" that an examination in high proficiency standard in Persian and Hindi should be held twice at Lahore in addition to the examination at present held there.

GOVERNMENT AND OPIUM.

Review of the Official Policy in India.

FURTHER LEGISLATION.

The Government of India Finance Department, (Opium Branch), have issued the following Resolution, dated Simla, the 19th of August, 1912, No. 533 F E. under the signature of Mr. H. F. Howard, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India:—

The Resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in 1909 embodied certain important recommendations regarding the principles to be kept in view, and the measures to be taken by the various participating countries in connection with their internal opium administration. The Resolutions in question were as follows:—

That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of opium-smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of opium-smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes, is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition, or for careful regulation, and that each country in the administration of its system of regulating purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency.

In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognises the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem.

The principal of these recommendations has been cordially accepted by the Governor-General-in-Council. It is indeed the principle that has always guided the action of Goverment of India, and their control over the employment of opium in this country has been marked by increasing vigilance and increasing strictness. They welcome, however, the present opportunity of bringing under review the whole field of their internal opium arrangements, and having re-examined, in consultation with local Governments, the details of existing regulations they are now in a position to indicate the general lines on which they consider it possible to increase the strictness of their control.

NO OPIUM EATING IN INDIA.

It has long been recognised, and it cannot be too clearly understood, that in India opium smoking stands on a very different footing from opium-eating. Opium-smoking is uniformly reprobated by public opinion; it is rarely resorted to for quasi-medical purposes; it is generally indulged in as a social vice; and the danger of its contagion, when practised in public, furnishes strong justification for adopting measures which approach as nearly as is practicable to total prohibition. On the other hand, the practice of opium-eating, as it exists in India, has little or no connection with what is generally known as the "opium habit." As was pointed out by the Royal Commission which reported in 1895, opium-eating as a vice scarcely exists in India. That Commission found that opium in this country is extensively used for non-medical and quasi-medical purposes, that the non-medical uses are interwoven with the medical uses, that it would not be practicable to draw a distinction between them in the distribution and sale of the drug, and that it is not necessary that the growth of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited for all except medical purposes. Opium as taken in moderation by the average Indian is eaten either as a mild stimulant, or as a prophylactic against malaria, or for the relief of pain, or in the treatment of diabetes. It is, in fact, a household remedy for many ills, and it is safe to say that as a national habit the eating of opium is less injurious than is the consumption of alcohol in many other countries. Centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug, and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. These conclusions were accepted by the Shanghai Commission who, while they recommended the gradual suppression of the practice of opium-smoking, refrained from advising the abandonment of the policy of regulation by which the practice of opium-eating in the country has hitherto been successfully kept under restraint,

RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKING.

Under the existing law opium-smoking is subject to very severe restrictions. The sale of smoking preparations of opium is absolutely prohibited throughout India proper, while their private manufacture is only allowed to the smoker himself, or, on his behalf, from opium lawfully in his possession, and, generally speaking, only to the extent of one tola at a time. The quantity of opium daily used by an opium smoker is so large in comparison to that used by an opium eater and the inconvenience and difficulty involved in the repeated preparation for smoking are so great that these restrictions hardly fall short of legal prohibition. After careful consideration, however, of the replies of of local Governments, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the time is ripe for taking further steps in the direction of direct and unqualified prohibition. They consider that it is desirable to suppress all public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium whether they are called saloons, clubs or social assemblies, or by any other name whatever, and to prohibit all manufacture of opium smoking preparations save by an individual of a small quantity for his own private consumption. They consider that this prohibition should apply to the whole of British India, including Burma, and they will invite Local Governments which have, or will have, Legislative Council to introduce legislation with this object while for areas without Legislative Councils a similar measure will be introduced into the Imperial Council.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

The Government of India have no desire to dictate to Legislative Councils the exact form which legislation should take, but it should, they think, be provided that an assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of smoking opium should be declared illegal, no exception being made in favour of members of the same family, and that the presence of opium smoking pipes or other apparatus, or of any quantity of smoking preparation of either singly or in combination, should be held sufficient to raise the presumption of an intention to smoke opium. They further consider that the working of such legislation should be entrusted, wherever possible, to excise officials rather than to the police.

The maximum limit of private possession of opium-smoking preparations will

be determined for each province by its local Government with due regard to local circumstances. The limit at present is three tolas in Burma, where the smoking preparations in use are "beinsi and beinchi," it has recently been reduced in Madras to half a tola or 90 grains; in the rest of the provinces it is a tola or 180 grains; and the Bombay Government have suggested as low a limit as 45 grains. The Madras limit of half a tola will probably be found sufficient for most provinces. The Government of India do not desire to restrict the discretion of local Governments in the matter, but they consider that a daily dose as required by an ordinary consumer should be the maximum limit of possession.

The question of fixing a limit for the collective possession of opium-smoking preparations does not arise, at collective smoking by three or more persons is to be prohibited, but it may be desirable to lay down that the limit of possession by two individuals will be double the quantity allowed for one, with the proviso that where this quantity is exceeded, each of the two individuals will be held guilty of possessing an amount in excess of the lawful limit. While the Government of India are anxious to make the prohibition against collective opium-smoking effective, they recognise the difficulties and dangers that beset any attempt to interfere with the private habits of any portion of the population, and they do not desire that any interference with the private practice of opium smoking by single individuals should be undertaken. Such interference would, they think, open the door to inquisitorial preceedings, and offer very little chance of real success.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

The foregoing remarks relate to the policy of obsolete prohibition which the Government of India have always entertained as their ideal in the matter of opiums-moking. They have re-examined also their policy of regulation of opium-eating, and have given their most careful consideration to all practicable proposals for preventing its misuse. One reform which has been suggested is the introduction of the system of official vend, under w hich the retail sale of opium would be conducted by salaried vendors who would have no interest in forcing sales. Such a system already obtains, to all intents and purposes, in Burma, where special circumstanees, such as the history of the province and the characteristics of its people, have necessitated the adoption of special measures. After careful consideration the Goverament of India feel unable to recommend any system of of official sale, either absolutely in Burma, or to any extent in the other provinces. They consider that it would be a retrogade step to associate Government so closely with the retail vend of opium, and they see no sufficient reason to interfere with the existing systems which have so far been found to work well.

OFFICIAL PRICE.

The Government of India have also had under their consideration the question of the price at which opium should be issued from the Government treasuries. This is a most important matter, as the issue price is the chief factor in determining the price at which opium is sold to the public by the retail trade. It has recently been examined by the majority of local Governments and the scale of issue prices has been raised wherever the local circumstances permitted. It is possible, however, that some further enhancement may be effected, the principle to be observed being that the price of opium should be so fixed as to make its consumption a luxury, and the Government of India will favourably consider any further proposals directed to this end. The realisation of prices has also to be considered. Hitherto certain factors, such as the presence of opium cultivation or a high or low rate of consumption in the district affected, have been held to necessitate differential treatment of particular areas in the fixation of issue prices. But it is desirable to have these principles thoroughly examined, and local Governments will be addressed on the subject, with a view to the adoption of such measures as are possible to ensure uniformity in contiguous areas administered from different centres, and to minimise the risk of smuggling from cheap-level areas to those in which the prices are high.

The advisability of reducing the legal limit of private possession of opium is another question to be borne in mind at every re-examination of opium regulations. This limit is at present three tolas in the maiority of provinces. Where it is higher, suitable reductions are being made in consultaion with local Governments. The limit in Madras has already been reduced from three tolas to one tola, and in the Central Provinces it is being reduced from three tolas to two tolas.

Among the minor reforms suggested, and in some provinces already carried out, are a reduction in the number of opium retail shops, a further restriction of the hours of sale, and the raising of the purchaser's minimum age below which sale is not permissible. These are all within the competence of local Governments and have duly been considered by them. They ore matters concerning which the decision must vary with local circumstances and the Government of India have no desire to elaborate any hard and fast rules governing them,

UNIFICATION OF RULES.

The urgent necessity of a self-contained body of rules relating to morphia and allied opium compounds has also been brought to the notice of the Government of India and stress has been laid on the desirability of their unification for the whole of British India (including Burma). At present the regulations which apply to morphia and allied compounds are scattered through the Opium or Excise Manuals of the different provinces. They are not in all cases clear, and they are not easy to consult, as provisions about ordinary opium or smoking preparation of opium are mixed up with the provisions about morphia and allied compounds although the provisions in the case of all these forms of opium tend to verge more and more every day. Again the diversity in the morphia rules from province to province is often purely accidental, and, while it is a source of weakness to the administration, it supplies loop-holes for smugglers and criminals. In the case of a drug like morphia there are no special local conditions to be allowed for, and the Government of India think that unified rules for the whole of British India will be both easier for officials to enforce and simpler for the people to understand. They will be glad, therefore, if local Governments will bring together their rules about morphia and allied compounds in a self-contained form examine them with a view to such amendment in the direction of greater stringency as may be considered suitable and then forward them to the Government of India for final unification.

There is in existence in Calcutta, at the present moment, says the "Englishman" a silk band worn round the turban by the Prime Minister of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, who flourished in 1719 A.D. The band is thus 193 years old, but beyond showing signs of age in the changed colouring of the silk, it is whole, and the inscription in Persian on it is quite distinct. The inscription runs: "In Sar-i-Azhar tassaduq bar Mahomed Shahbad," which means literally, May this head be sacrificed for Mahomed Shah! The inscription is remarkable in so far as it is worked, in beautiful "nastalíq" on the band, and is repeated eightaen times. The owner of the band is waiting for some American millionaire to buy it, as he is offering it for sale for Rs. 3,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

make that representation to the hon. member responsible for the question; and there the matter ended. It is not likely that Mr. Leach wished to be offensive, but possibly he avoided using the term "Indians" if he thought of the matter at all, because on this side it is usually applied to the red skins of North America. It will perhaps not have escaped notice that in the United States and in Canada the immigrants from India are invariably referred to as Hindus whatever their religion or race, and doubtless this is done so as not to confuse them with the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent. We want a new word to describe our East Indian fellow subjects.

MR. MALLET.

The Government must, I should imagine, recognise by this time that they made a mistake in appointing Mr. Mallet as Secretary for Indian students. Not a single word in favour of the selection of an outsider (using that word in no offensive sense) has, so far as I have observed, appeared in any Liberal papers, but I have met many Liberals who say that something more suitable should have been found for Mr. Mallet if it was thought desirable as conceivably it might be to reward his services to the Ministerialist party. A new and interesting fact was elicited by Sir J. D. Rees, on Monday. He asked into what contract or agreement the India Office had entered with Mr. Mallet; whether that gentleman's pension terms were those obtaining in the Civil Service in respect of members thereof who had entered by the usual gate; whether the appointment was to be permanent in character; and whether the supervision of Indian students was now to be regarded as a department of India Office administration and a regularly recurring charge on the Indian taxpayer? Mr. Montagu replied that there was no "special contract or agreement," that the appointment is permanent and that as previously explained the creation of the new billet "marks an expansion of the system already established." What reason, asked the pertinacious questioner had the Secretary of State to suppose that the "natives of India" wish to pay for this grandmotherly "supervision of Hindus" (Sir John forgot that all Indian students are not Hindus) who have adopted the habits of "natives of Europe." Mr. Montagu loftily replied that the Secretary of State acts upon his own responsibility in these matters and the hon. gentleman added:—"We are expanding the system of looking after students in this country on the advice of a Select Committee of his Council." This comes rather near to a *suppressio veri* if not to a *suggestio falsi*. It might be inferred that the Select Committee of the India Council recommended the appointment of Mr. Mallet to be Secretary for Indian students. If my information is correct, as I believe it to be, they did nothing of the kind. They recommended that some one should be appointed to relieve Mr. Arnold of a portion of his excessive duties, but the sort of person they had in view was very different from Mr. Mallet. Apparently they never suspected that Lord Crewe would appoint, or perhaps, I should say, sanction the appointment of a gentleman without any Indian experience.

MRS. HERBERT BIRDWOOD.

It is with unfeigned regret that I have to announce the death of Mrs. Birdwood, widow of the lamented Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, formerly Member of Council in Bombay. The sad event occurred suddenly last Saturday at Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, the residence of Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bart., father of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. R. Birdwood, wife of the Quartermaster General. If, as everyone who knew him must admit, Mr. Herbert Birdwood was all that a "Civilian" ought to be; Mrs. Birdwood was everything that a Civilian's wife ought to be. Dr. John Pollen, who was Acting Collector of Bombay when the plague first appeared in your city, bore testimony some time ago to the noble work (of which he was an eye-witness) performed by Mrs. Birdwood in visiting the hospitals and in helping the plague-stricken at the very height of the calamity. He wrote:—"Although in feeble health herself, she took every opportunity of visiting the Arthur Road and other hospitals, and the presence and kindly sympathy and assistance of the wife of the Senior Member of Council did much to encourage the sisters, the nurses, and the little band of devoted English ladies who were the first to hasten to the aid of the despairing and bewildered natives. Mrs. Birdwood's womanly kindness will never be forgotten in Bombay, for (let the dark face have its due) natives are not ungrateful. On the whole, throughout this awful plague business, they have displayed, in spite of panic, a patience and docility, worthy of all praise; and they are, I am convinced, truly and sincerely grateful to those who sympathised with them and strove to serve them, amongst whom Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood were (as they have always been) the foremost." Mrs. Birdwood was the eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Elijah Impey, F.R.C.S., who was attached to the Bombay Horse Artillery and at one time filled the office of Postmaster General, Bombay. Sincere and widespread sympathy will be felt for her family in their irreparable loss.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"Deaths from Gassing," the heading of a paragraph in Tuesday's newspapers, does not refer to any tragedy in the House of Commons, but to a fatality at the Barrow Iron Works. The gassing at Westminster bores, but does not kill.

In an interesting article on the revival of the beautiful city which rejoices in the name of the "Queen of the West" the *Times* says, referring to the past glories of Bath that the "influx of retired Navy and Army officers and members of the Indian Civil Service did something to hasten the exodus of the fashionable pleasure seekers" and it adds that "there has always been more antipathy than sympathy between these two classes of the community." Most of the retired qui hyes in Bath are or at any rate were when I knew its regal evangelicals. It is curious that a city which was once the gayest resort in the kingdom, should have become the headquarters of "Low" churchmen. Why is it that the old school of Indian administrators were puritans almost to a man.

HUME BIRD COLLECTION.

The full extent of the wonderful collection of birds given to the nation by the late Mr. Allan O. Hume, to which reference is made in the obituary notices of the distinguished Anglo-Indian official, has not been stated. It may be stated upon official authority, however, that the collection consisted of about 82,000 specimens of birds from various parts of the Indian Empire, and 16,000 specimens of eggs. The greater part of this remarkable collection was gathered between the years 1862-1885. Not only did Mr. Hume collect vigorously himself, but he employed naturalists in all parts of India, who were provided with a staff of taxidermists, with the necessary elephants. The Hume collection was the finest of its kind ever brought together, and supplemented to an enormous extent the cabinets of the Bird Room at South Kensington, which had previously only a poor series of Indian birds. In the collection were 258 type specimens of species described by Mr. Hume himself for his coadjutors.

ON THE WAY HOME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEDITERRANEAN, JULY 28.

Leaving the monsoon to pursue its beneficent way to India, as related in a previous letter, we trusted in many promising signs that the remainder of the journey to London would be more free from startling events than the early part had been. But fate made the most of the possibilities that await travellers and the voyage was full of incident. We found the Red Sea quite as hot as it ever is, the water never less than 83° and the atmosphere in which we moved, many degrees warmer, but a head wind relieved the pressure and no one was too exhausted by the time we reached Suez. We met no Turkish war vessels or Italian either, and were not seriously inconvenienced by the absence of lights in the Red Sea lighthouses. The steady passage through the Canal by day revealed the great amount of work that is being put into that cunning water-way. The widening by several feet goes on apace, and the new side-walls are on a far more lasting principle than their predecessors, for the sand from the slice added to the Canal, is thrown into the plain or depression behind the new retaining wall, and has the less chance of returning to the bed of the canal from the fact that water is pumped with it, and the mixture consolidates quickly into hard soil.

We felt the usual desire to distance boats that had kept too near passing us in the night, and being overtaken in the morning ever since we left Calcutta, but we managed, by careful steering and no waste of time, to enter the Canal before them. One reappeared at Genoa, after we had entered that harbour, but troubled us no more, for it sailed away home, while we were bound for Leghorn. The weather was magnificent all the way from Port Said to Genoa. Passing through the Straits of Messina we were near enough to note the still visible destruction caused by the earthquake, and at Reggio to groan over the rows of commonplace single-storeyed cottages erected there and in the other smaller Calabrian villages to replace the houses that had been shattered by the great calamity. The picturesque has been coldly sacrificed to safety. Messina appears to be rising slowly from her ashes, though there are still great areas of ruin to be seen. As we were passing by "Charybdis, that ancient, but still powerful whirlpool swung our steamer round with considerable force, fortunately at the very moment that another steamer was coming across our bows in rather a venturesome fashion. Our ever-ready Captain did not trust to "Charybdis" alone, but stopped the steamer in excellent time to allow the rash craft to pass on unharmed. It was not easy for us passagers to define where the strength of the whirlpool ended and prudent steering began. But we were all able to look at one another and say that Charybdis was a modern reality and not merely a classical fable. We passed Stromboli near enough to observe its crater and see the smooth broad path made down its side by the streams of stones cast out from its ever active volcano. The steam kept rising from its apex, and forming a white cloud over the summit. Later we saw Elba, Gargona and other islands and revelled in their picturesque outline and the sight of villages perched on their hills or nestling close to the shore surrounded by the olives and vines the inhabitants cultivate with such care.

In Genoa we stayed two peaceful days, the ship discharging linseed and old fish-plates, and taking in macaroni, olive oil and wine. We revelled in glorious sunlight, the proud city—which by the way would be much benefited if the Italian Parliament could be induced to vote a sum sufficient to improve its very congested harbour for the evolutions performed by steamers coming into Genoa before they can reach their berths are as complicated as the figure of the "Lancers" that always requires a steward of the course to keep the "insides" and "outsides" in their proper places. The trade of the port is enormous, nevertheless, and Genoa bears every mark of opulence in its public buildings, its private palaces and its people who crowd the streets and squares, gentle and simple, well-clad and comfortable.

In Genoa we heard how powerful the Socialists are becoming there and elsewhere in Italy, and how they control the labour market. One man, who held a responsible position as the head of the stevedores, declared that most of the dockers and all the boatmen were anarchists. He even went so far as to show a revolver which he always had in his pocket, to be ready for emergencies. There are, he said, perhaps 500 men in the port of Genoa, willing to give a fair day's work for a fair wage, but they are overborne by the more advanced spirits and cannot do as they wish. Sometimes when work at great pressure in loading or unloading vessels, is required, as much as 25 lire (£1) a day per man is demanded by these Genoese merry harbour men. It cannot be said that there is such hard labour in Italy as to induce this rebellious spirit. Men there have no notion of being galley-slaves, they take care to have time for a little enjoyment in their lives, enjoyment of a simple sort indeed and shared in by wife and family. A drunken man is a rare sight and the idle hours the workers contrive to have are not spent in the public house, but in the open air, or tilling their own little patch of ground. We saw all we could of the monuments of Genoa in the time at our disposal and then went on to Leghorn, arriving just before some very bad Mediterranean weather. That sea is as capricious as it is blue. Having no tide in which to bent its humours it seizes every opportunity of raising and beating against its shores. Instead of the two days, estimated as the length of our stay at Leghorn, we had to remain six and a half for the feluccas laden with the Carrara marble for our hold, would not venture out of the inner harbour in the storm that was blowing. While waiting patiently tied up to the breakwater, we had the distraction of witnessing a most curious shipwreck. A large collier moored near the "Anchoria" had let down her anchor in the usual course. This did not sink very far in the badly-dredged outer harbour, and next morning another collier came in under charge of a pilot and while getting into place plumped down on the anchor of the first ship, stuck fast and could not move farther. Through the hole in her keel the water entered and filled her up to the hatches. It was the most eccentric and quietest shipwreck that could be imagined. Signals of distress, hung out, brought boats from the port, in spite of the bad weather, but though the Leghorn men fought over the chance of being chosen for the job of raising the ship, one contractor firing at and wounding another in a wild effort to be in first with his estimate, nothing could be done with the resources at command. We left the ship—the "Nitor" of Genoa—still firmly embedded on the anchor four days later. However untoward was this event for the owners of the vessel, it brought grist to the Leghorn mill, for the mere tying up cost nearly £20 and the estimate for salving her, was a modest £8,000, which amounts to about 200,000 lire. The salving had not even begun when we steamed away and left the "Nitor" fast fixed and deep in the water while the unfortunate owner of the anchor the "Llangallen" was chained to her and would probably have to leave her anchor in the wounded keel, as a wasp does his sting when he moves away.

From Leghorn to Pisa is only 25 minutes by train and to Florence takes two hours, so, as soon as the wind abated and while the feluccas were at last discharging their cargoes, those that wanted to see the world and the glories thereof went first to Pisa and viewed the city's beautiful buildings in the clearest of summer air and light. The Leaning Tower stood out in all its strange beauty against the sky. The wonder of it grows as you gaze, until you cease to think or care whether it leans of its own or its designers will, you fling theories to the winds and admire its outline its pillars and its tracery. The gorgeous catheral, of which it is the belfry, is, within and without a splendid edifice, worthy in every detail of its high purpose, as is the Baptistry. They are all in architectural relationship and satisfy the eye that in Italy is trained to a high standard.

The journey to Florence is through a veritable garden, cultivated to the highest pitch, the fields divided by vines trained on slender trees and festooned between, with all dark cypresses punctuating the lines here and there; the very railway is bordered by vines at either side and fine fig-trees flourish at frequent intervals. From the hills, castles, villages or forts look down and all along the Arno, that flows close to the line. When nearing Florence, are more villages, each house surrounded with its vines and fig-trees, The fine oxen that plough and do all the work, have the most shining satin coats, and pursue their leisurely way along the furrows or the roads with deep fringes over their great eyes. They are mostly milk-white: of nearly a hundred seen toiling as the train went by in the coal of the evening only about four were black or fawn-coloured. They are a fine race, as good as the big Gujarat cattle, bu wearing no hump.

Florence deserves all the popularity it enjoys among people of every country. Just now it swarmed with American and English visitors, easily recognisable even before they spoke from the utilitarian and by no means pretty clothes they wore; hat blouse, skirt, all were without charm, grace or connection. The Italian women on the contrary though few have the fine figure of an English woman, are elegantly clad. Their hats are works of art as well as of fashion and make the great "coup" of suiting the wearer, as does the rest of the toilette. It is all in keeping with the person and the weather. In Genoa, Pisa and Florence one was constantly struck a by the beauty of many of the women of every-class, by the air with which they donned their clothes, rich or poor, Florence requires months instead of days in which to view its works of art. Gallery after gallery holds pictures and statuary that only with study can be duly appreciated. One has grown familiar with hundreds of them from prints and copies, but the originals open up new and true springs of delight and enrich the memory with stores for future musings. Tanpence franks the visitor for a four or five hours' feast among the old or new masters and for no worse tax than tired feet he can enjoy the glories of architecture that adorn the city. The tram-service is excellent and the carriages have not only a reasonable tariff, but have drivers who are generally as good guides as any to be found waiting to "conduct" the tourist. An amusing instance of a guide's aberration of mind we noticed. In one of the magnificent rooms of the Pedesta, a party of about 25 strong were being shown the beauties on wall and ceiling by their accredited guide. As he was explaining all wrong the points in one fresco, the official guardian of the room stepped up to him and said quietly. "That is in the next hall," and forthwith the shepherd, followed by his sheep, depasted as fast as possible and we must hope that he fitted his discourse thenceforward to the right works of art. It was impossible for us to be all or half. In Florence we saw a most extraordinary swarm of small white moths, which rising apparently from the banks of the Arno, circled round the electric lamps on the bridges along the quays and by the river everywhere. They looked more like the thickest snowstorm than a flight of insects. I have seen battalions of white ants in India, when they rose from the ground in myriads, and swarms of locusts, too, as they rustled through the hair, but never in such dense swarms as these Florentine moths. In no time the fallen ones filled the roadway up to the kerb, and the noise their millions of small wings made, was clearly heard. It and their density frightened the horses, until they had to be led to get across the bridges, bicy lists had to dismount, so greasy did their wheels become. Little boys alone enjoyed the visitation. They set to work to make snowballs, but the attempt was not a great-success, for the moths had bodies as well as wings and when squashed were not adapted for the urchins' purposes. Next day every lamp had thick thatches of moths that had lost their lives in finding the light. They had just one crowded hour and were then ignobly swept away by the city scavengers. The Florentines seemed thoroughly dismayed at the sight of these swarms and considered the unusual visitation foreboded great heat. Very possibly the burning days of the previous weeks was responsible for the two successful hatching out of these moths.

We had not time to see all or half the glories of Florence, but we did our little best; for our ship was in the bay and the winds having given over, the marble had been deposited in its thousand tons in the hold. So back again we trained though the vine-clad hills and plains of Tuscany, carrying away great thoughts of the Medici and the great works their patronage had evoked from the peerless artists of their time. Back to the prosaic world of the steamer for the start next day to Gibraltar, and thence across the Bay of Biscay to home waters.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia, August 23.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 9th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Holman, Mr. W.
Thomas, Mr. J.
Law, Mrs. C.
Woolton, Mr. C. Mrs and infant
Walker, Miss. F.
Nelson, Revd. W. H.
Wood, Mr. R. E. P.
Ismay, Lt. H. L.
Cracknell, Mr. A. J.
Preston, Mrs. A. E.
Reed, Miss. S.
Beek, Mr. W. J.
Finch, Mr. A. C.
King, Mr. J. N.
Batliwalla, Mr. D. S.
Raynor, Mr. W. W.
Adams, Dr. J. E. Mrs.
Deva, Mrs. C. M.
Jeffery, Mr. G. H. Mrs. and infant
Willie, Mr. F.
Johnson, Mr. H.
Toogood, Mrs. F. A. and Miss. M. A.
Graham, Miss.
Pantin, Miss. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Glasgow, Major A. E.
Mann, Mr. J. Y.
Berkeley, Mr. S. J. F.
Mac. Ewan, Mr. W.
Tillard, Capt. E. D.
Holmes, Capt. H. L.
Happel, Mr. W. H.
Wilkie, Mr. H. C.
Cadell, Col. J. M.
Lloyd, Capt. W. H. A.
Lyon-Campbell, Maj. C. H. D.
Vincent, Major B.
Hobart, Mr. R. O. A. S.
de Gale, Capt. W. A. S.
Moir, Mr. A.
Gundry, Mr. A. R. Mrs.
Moy, Mr. E. O.
Russell, Mr. C. A.
Talbot, Miss.
Heycock, Mr. H. F.
Godson, Capt. C. A.
Hill, Dr. B.
Peet, Mr. L. M.
Mirza, Mr. L. A. A.
Pinson, Mr. C. H.
Walerworth, Mr. A. E.
Rose, Mr. H. M.
Hewson, Mr. R. B.
Annan, Mr. J. M.
Mehta, Mr. P. B.
Wilks, Mr. N.
Rotscheid, Mr.
Ellias, Mr. S.
Barnett, Capt. J. W.
Venables, Capt. H. C.
Hall Capt H. C.
Khine Maung, W. A.
Smith, Mr. S.
Dacres, Mr. E. S. L
Gordon, Mrs.
Cochrane, Mr. A. S.
Caldicott, Mr. E. L.
Mathew, Mr. J. A.
Dod, Mr. T. F.
Holman, Major H. C.
Sim, Mrs. G. G. and inf. child nurse
Guridham, Mr. A.
Lewis, Mr. G.
Jarman, Mr. G.
Pridesux, Mr. R. A.
Mehta, Mr. A. B.
Jeffreys, Mr.
Vddal, Mr. P.
Stanton, Mr. H. E.
Parbury, Mr. H. F.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Wootton, Mr. R. F.

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.—Cavadias, Mr. S. C.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

McRai Capt. A. W.
Smith, Miss A. C. J.
Cumming, J. W.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Swinley, Capt. G. D. P.
Ogle, Capt. D.

Per s.s. "Trafford Hall," Aug. 25.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "Trafford Hall" which left Liverpool on the 3rd instant with the following passengers is due to arrive here on the night of the 25th instant and her passengers will be landed in the Docks on Monday morning at about 9 a.m.:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Kerbey, Mr and Mrs C
Kerbey, Miss
Shepherd, Mr and Mrs E
Aston

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Costa, Mrs E Da
Martin, Major V
Martin, Mrs and Miss
Renwick, Mr H B

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "Hymalaya," Aug 24.

The P. and O. Company's mail steame "Hymalaya" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europ with the following passengers:—

Akbar, Mr A
Azum, Mr S M
Bear, Mr & Mrs M M
Bose, Mr
Balding, Mr G J
Bhagat, Mr S S
Bhattacharyya, Mr
Billinton, Mr W
Boyce, Mr P
Budd, Mr
Craze, Mr E J
Care, Mr
Casperez, Mr and Mrs Arthur
David, Mr P V
Driver, Mr N S
deSouza, Mr
Das, Mr B
Das, Mrs
deSouza, Miss J H
Edie, Mr D C H
Ferard, Mr H C
Frizell, Miss
Hawks, Lt-Col T B
Hawks, Mrs
Hussain, Mr A
Hussain, Mr K A
Hussain, Mr M
Harris, Capt and Mrs O M and infant
Henry, Rev W E C
Hindmarsh, Mr T A
Hose, I C S Mr J W
Hose, Mrs
Hutchison, Mr John
Jack, Mr A P
Kallick, Mr B
Khan, Mr G A
Khan, Mr M A H
Koobbar, Mr L L D
Kunhyalal, Mr
Lall, Miss M G
Laurance, Mrs B W S
Lewis, Mr A G
Latif, Mr K M A
Majid, Mr A
Manolescue, Mrs E
Mayadas, 2 Messrs
Motaframm, Dr M B
Mackenzie, Capt and Mrs K W
Marshall, Mr!
Martin, Mr S
Nandkeolar, Mr R K
Owen, Mrs Frank
Pannalal, Mr I
Rawlly, Mr Ratanchand
Robertson, Mr A
Razavi, Mr S Z
Robson, Mr
Rodwell, Miss
Rodwell, Miss V and 2 children
Seal, Mr
Siddigi, Mr A
Slater, Miss D B
Shri Zalim Singhji, Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur
Simpkins, Mr F A R
Smith, Mr
Steen, Capt and Mrs
Stillwell, Rev H
Traill, Major and Mrs W S
Tatum, Major H
Watal, Mr A P

THE WEATHER.

Nearly General Rainfall on the West Coast.

ARABIAN SEA CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

The area in the Peninsula in which the Bombay monsoon is active has extended northwards, and reaches the south-east of the Central Provinces. The Bay monsoon has given some heavy rain in North-East India.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, east and north of Bengal, Assam, Upper and Lower Burma; fairly general in Hyderabad, Bihar, local in Bombay, the Deccan, on the North Madras Coast, in the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in South-East Madras.

Principal amounts:—Ratnagiri and Belgaum, 1 inch; Bangalore 1½; Nellore and Masulipatam, 3; Jagdalpur, 2; Pachmarhi, 1; Purnea 5; Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur, 4; Darjeeling, 2; Bogra and Mymensingh 3; Jessore 1½; Chittagong, Silchar, Gauhati and Sibsagar, 1; Dibrugarh, 3; Dhubri 6; Cherrapunji, 8; Shillong, 1½; Myitkyina, 2; Toungoo and Tavoy, one and a half; Moulmein, 1; and Mergui 3.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain in the Central Provinces and submontane districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Arabian Sea.—The monsoon conditions experienced by the mail steamer from Aden were somewhat weaker than usual.

AT SEA.

The Indian Lloyd Co.'s steamer "Steenbergen," Captain W. H. de Yonge, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, reports having experienced strong monsoon between longitude 54 and 63° East.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Nade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	47·06	47·98	47·87	43·23	
Friday, 23rd August	0·20	0·36	0·37	0·38	
Total	47 26	48·34	48 24	43·76	
Same date last year	45·28	47·43	47·64	40·45	

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 23.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station,	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·21	44·19	55·24	40·27

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 23rd Aug,	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0·0 23	52 27

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (22nd)	97·8	82·0	...	...
Hash	91·3	82·8	...	...
Muskat (22nd)	87·8	82·6	...	0·29
Multan	101·3	82·0	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	95·4	77·9	...	13·03
Lahore	98·9	82·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	99·8	80·5	...	7·94
Ambala	96·5	80·9	...	19·77
Delhi	99·0	80·8	...	16·86
Agra	99·5	82·0	...	11·28
Mainpuri	94·8	80·1	...	20·67
Jhansi	96·0	78·5	...	22·79
Cawnpore	95·2	80·4	...	21·94
Allahabad	94·1	79·0	...	17·15
Jacobabad	97·1	80·8	...	0·37
Karachi	88·0	79·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	89·6	77·2	...	10·91
Jaipur	95·2	75·1	...	24·07
Kotah	94·6	78·6	...	18·20
Indore	91·0	76·0	...	19·92
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	...	21·87
Veraval	89·1	79·8	...	26·16
Rajkot	91·1	74·3	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Para	92·5	77·5	...	33·21
Surat	90·9	77·6	...	46·92
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
Deesa	91·3	74·4	...	14·59
Seemanch	88·9	73·0	...	17·54
Indore	88·1	73·1	...	23·17
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...
Sangor	90·3	75·6	...	24·87
Hoshangabad	83·6	75·4	0·31	29·21
Khandwa	88·2	76·1	...	11·33
Akola	92·2	76·1	...	18·85
Amroti	88·8	72·3	...	16·32
Nagpur	93·6	78·3	0·02	39·38
Chanda	85·5	77·0	0·84	31·89
Raipur	91·7	78·6	...	30·42
BOMBAY	87·0	77·2	0·38	43·76
Ratnagiri	81·8	74·4	1·12	81·06
Mormugao	79·5	73·7	0·11	83·63
Karwar	80·7	73·5	0·24	87·61
Malegaon	93·4	72·6	...	10·00
Ahmednagar	89·1	72·0	0·09	6·20
Poona	85·0	71·3	...	12·22
Sholapur	87·8	73·6	0·68	9·14
Bijapur	85·7	72·3	...	5·70
Belgaum	77·3	67·0	1·11	56·61
Aurangabad	88·9	71·7	...	12·37
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	74·7	1·58	23·13
Hyderabad	90·8	76·2	0·07	11·45
Mangalore	78·3	72·3	0·71	110·93
Calicut	76·8	73·1	0·24	100·67
Cochin	82·7	73·2	0·39	85·60
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	88·3	76·7	3·10	29·08
Sellary	85·0	72·8	0·11	5·90
Cuddapah	95·2	76·1	0·23	5·15
Madras	93·0	76·0	0·09	7·74
Bangalore	80·3	65·3	1.71	12·18
Coimbatore	89·4	71·3	...	4·16
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·3	...	5·06
Nagapatam	94·7	78·7	...	2·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the eastern districts; the minimum is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0·31" of rain and Chanda 0·84". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·38", Ratnagiri 1·12", Mormugao 0·11" and Karwar 0·24". Skies are heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0·58' Belgaum 1·11", and Nizamabad 1·58". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is in excess at Malegaon; the minimum is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore, south Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the north Madras Coast. Some showers have fallen also in the Central Provinces. Conditions continue favourable for rainfall in the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad, local rain on the Madras Coast and some showers in the Central Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Arabia, which left Aden, on the evening of the 18th instant, experienced till longitude 49° E light variable wind and fine weather; till longitude 53° E. moderate or fresh southerly wind and moderate or considerable swell; till longitude 59° E fresh south-south-westerly or south-westerly wind with corresponding sea and swell and fine weather; till longitude 62 1-2° E moderate south-south-westerly wind and fine weather: till longitude 68° E moderate or gentle south-westerly or westerly wind, moderate swell and overcast skies with light rain at longitude 64° E.; till longitude 71½° E. gentle westerly wind and swell and fine weather; till arrival this morning gentle or light west-south-westerly wind with overcast skies near Bombay. There has been a considerable weakening of the wind in the eastern half of the Arabian Sea during the week.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 23rd August, was 28·780 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mecurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the ane

LIVER DISEASE IN INDIA.

Is Cure and Prevention.

This complaint which, most probably, begins with pain in the right side and shoulder, fever, nausea, constipation and semi-jaundiced skin, is far too serious to be ignored, and such symptoms should cause the sufferer to seek the nearest medical aid. In places where this cannot be readily obtained, however, "free purgation with calomel, compound jalap powder or sulphate of magnesia, fomentations over the side and very spare diet excluding meat and alcohol, will"—to quote that distinguished medical authority, Sir Joseph Fayrer—"probably give relief and may stave off inflammation and consequent abscess."

In these cases, diet exercises an important influence, and European sufferers are apt to feel particularly weak when they first exclude the meat and alcohol to which they have been accustomed. This feeling can, however, be relieved with consummate ease by the simple process of using Sanatogen. Consisting of 95 per cent. of the body-building part of pure milk, chemically combined with 5 per cent. of glycero-phosphate of sodium—the form in which phosphorus is found in the nervous system—Sanatogen supplies a concentrated nourishment for brain and body, blood and nerves, in the condition in which it can be most readily absorbed by the tissues.

Moreover, Sanatogen is so easily digested that it puts no strain on the disordered stomach and liver, and it rapidly brings about that feeling of well-being which is so essential for the vigorous enjoyment of life. These statements can all be easily verified, for every reader must have among his acquaintance many people who have derived benefit from Sanatogen, since it is so universally used in India, both by the advice of the physician and on the recommendation of those who have themselves derived benefit from its reinvigorating, revitalizing and curative power. One of the most distinguished physicians in Calcutta writes:—"I am using Sanatogen in a case of disordered liver, sleeplessness and gastric derangements with cerebral neurasthenia. I am glad to inform you that the patient is nearly all right."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Aug. 6.

The Gordon Highlanders.

Gen Sir C W H Douglas, Inspector-General of the Home Forces, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal Sir G S White, V C, June 25.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col C W King, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assist. Director of Military Transport, vice Col G O Welch, Aug 1.

Col H N Sargent, from the Half-pay List, to have charge of Army Service Records, vice Col F Hornibiow, Aug 1.

Lieut M R Sweet-Escott, 3rd batt. the King's Liverpool Regt. to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir E B Sweet-Escott, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands May 31.

Cavalry.

4th R Irish Dragoon Guards—The following Lieuts to be Capts, Aug 3:—E M Dorman, and to remain supernumerary; R W Oppenheim, and to remain seconded; R K McGillycuddy.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Lieut C A F Teulon to be Capt, July 2; Sec Lieut N F Barton to be Lieut, July 2.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Major M R H Wilson retires on retired pay, Aug 7; Capt the Hon C B O Milford to be Major, Aug 7.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt L E Hopkins to be Major under the provisions of Art 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, July 22.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut F R Harford resigns his commission, Aug 7.

Infantry.

The R Scots Lothian Regt—Lieut.-Col D G Wemyss, on completion of his period of service in command of a batt, is placed on the Half-pay List Aug 7; Major D A Callender to be Lieut.-Col, vice D G Wemyss, Aug 7.

The Buffs, E Kent Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts, July 24:—J Crookenden, and to remain seconded; H B Potter and to remain seconded; E G F L Gould.

The E Yorks Regt—Lieut R Wallace is seconded for service on the Staff, July 8.

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt W T Bromfield is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry, July 23; Superv. Capt R F Hawes is restored to the establishment, July 23.

The S. Wales Borderers—Lieut A A Hughes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, July 21.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut L Wanless-o'Gowan to be Lieut, July 24.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut J H Pelly is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, July 24.

The Border Regt—Corporal F I L Perry, from 3rd King's Own Hussars, to be Sec Lieut., Aug 7.

The Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derbyshire Regt—Lieut J S Wilkinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, July 21.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's R Berks Regt—Lieut T B Aldworth to be Adjt., Aug 5.

The King's Shropshire L I—The following Lieuts are seconded for service under the Colonial Office, July 24:—R H Poyntz, and C D'Harris.

The Prince of Wales N Staffs Regt—Lieut H I Allen is seconded for service with No. 33 Signalling Company, India, July 6.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Capt R M Williams is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry, July 22.

The Gordon Highlanders—Sec. Lieut L G Murray to be Lieut. (July 21).

First Appointments.

The following University candidates to be Second Lieutenants:—

Cavalry.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut V E Holland from Unattached List T F Sept 7, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7, 1912.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Sec Lieut J A Straker, from Unattached List T F, Sept 7, 1911, but not to carry pay and allowances before Aug 7, 1912.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Sec Lieut R G R Davies, from Unattached List T F, Sept 12, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7, 1912.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Sec Lieut G B Black, from Unattached List T F, Oct 24, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances, before Aug 7, 1912.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Sec Lieut E L Comage, from R F A, Special Reserve July 19; Sec Lieuts from Unattached List T F, July 19:—W F Rogers, and C E F Bevir.

R G A—Sec Lieuts. from Unattached List T F, July 19:—W S W Gray, J E H Lambert.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Feb 6, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7—Sec Lieut Sir E H W Hulse from Hampshire Carabiniers Yeo; Sec Lieut F A Monckton from Unattached List T F.

Infantry.

The R Fusiliers City of London Regt, Feb 13, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7—Sec Lieut F Longman from 1st batt the Hertfordshire Regt, Sec Lieut M E Coxhead from Unattached List T F.

The S Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut I B Maxwell, from Unattached List T F, Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7, 1912.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut H A C Sim from Unattached List T F, Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Sec Lieut D K Garnier from Unattached List T F, Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut C K O B Giffey from Unattached List T F, Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Duke of Cornwall's L I—Sec Lieut W Mc J Mooney, from Unattached List T F Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Border Regt—Sec Lieut G W H Hodgson, from Unattached List T F, Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Essex Regt—Sec Lieut R A Ravell, from Unattached List T F, Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Loyal N Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut C G Dickson, from Unattached List T F, Feb 13, but not to carry pay before Aug 7.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Sec Lieut A G Pearson, from Unattached List T F Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sept 13, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7—Sec Lieut L R M Napier, from Unattached List T F; Sec Lieut L F Hussey-Macpherson, from R E, T F.

Princess Victoria's (R. Irish Fusiliers)—Sec Lieut J F Hodges, from Unattached List T F, (Feb 13, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7).

Army Service Corps.

Sec Lieut J H Barbor, from Unattached List T F, (Sept 8, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7).

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Sec Lieuts from Unattached List T F, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army (Sept 5, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 7):—A F R Lumby, W C Cooper, R R Ewing, R C H Woodhouse, M E Crane, and A S Mackay.

Memoranda.

Col J F Burn-Murdoch, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay and is granted the honorary rank of Brig-Gen. Aug 7; Qrmr and Hon Capt F Tyler, the Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derbyshire Regt), is granted the hon rank of Major, Aug 4, Qrmr. and Hon Lieut F Allam, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, is granted the hon rank of Capt. June 28.

Admiralty, 6th August.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of the 19th March, 1908, and 21st November, 1908 Engineer Commander John Sugars Gibson-Sugars has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 2nd August. Engineer Commander James Robert Roffey has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 5th August, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Clarmont Phillips has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Morris Stanley Nicholson, R.D., has been promoted to the rank of Commander. Dated 3rd August.

Admiralty, 7th August.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, Lieutenant Stopford Cyril Douglas has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 1st August.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 28th November, 1887, Lieutenant Murray MacGregor Lockhart has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List. Dated 3rd August. Lieutenant John Davies Rogers has, this day, been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The Reverend Frederick Seymour Heran, M A, to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 3rd August.

War Office, 9th August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel James G Legge, C M G, Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, to be attached to the General Staff, and is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while so employed, with seniority as from the 17th December, 1909. Dated 22nd July.

The appointment of Lieutenant Reginald M Crosse, Royal Artillery, as a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, is antedated to 12th June.

Establishments.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, General the Right Honourable Sir Neville G Lyttelton, G C B, G C V O., to be Governor, vice Field-Marshal Sir G S White, V C., G C B., O M., G C S I, G C M G., G C I E., G C V O., deceased. Dated 10th August.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, Second Lieutenant John Turnbull Usher, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 10th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major District Officer Robert M Laird is placed on retired pay. Dated 10th August.

The undermentioned Captains District Officers to be Majors District Officers. Dated 10th August:—David Smith, and to remain seconded. William H. Rowley.

Lieutenant District Officer Patrick O'Sullivan to be Captain District Officer. Dated 10th August.

Serjeant-Major John Allen to be Lieutenant District Officer. Dated 10th August.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major William P Saunders is seconded for service with Territorial Artillery. Dated 26th July.

Captain Harcourt A L Mundy retires on retired pay. Dated 10th August.

Superaumerary Captain Harold E Hambro is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd July.

Lieutenant Ralph N V Montgomery is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 23rd July.

Captain Robert G. Finlayson to be Adjutant. Dated 22nd July.

Major Harold C W Eteson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G E Bryant. Dated 9th August.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Francis O Wyatt, M V O Dated 24th July. Donald Fitz R Nicholl, D S O Dated 9th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—Nevile M Jenkins, for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 9th July, Reginald M N Forbes, for service with Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 13th July, and Alen E Crawford, for service with the Military Farms Department in India. Dated 20th July.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 19th July:—Denys Oldfield Fardell, Samuel Henry Doake, Donald Mackay Scobie Mackenzie, John Meran Murphy, Godfrey Philpot, Montagu Reaney Chidson, Eric Nevile Aston, Sydney Collingwood, Noel Charles Parkes, Richard Vesey Mackay Garry, Frederick Denton Field, Anthony William Greenwell Lax, Myles Teignmouth Sandys, Philip Warburton Lee, Stewart St. Barbe Collins, John Alfred Lyall Deane, Robert Richard Wilson, Noel Cairns Clery, Joseph William English, Howard Charles Robert Caudle, Hugh Henry Mackenzie and Charles Gordon Ronaldson Clark.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Second Lieutenant Thomas W. D Miller to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th July.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 19th July: Archibald Bruce Aitken, Geoffrey Ernest, Mansergh, Albert Tyler Reginald William Cardew Geiald John Wellesley Thomas Maxwell Moncrieff Penney Bernard 'Keith Young John Algernon Leventhorpe Maurice Luby, James Imbert Fulton Bourdillon, Clement Arthur West, Christopher Fowler Mulvany and Charles Lamond Yarborough Parker.

Gentleman Cadet Hugh Alexander Broad-way, from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 25th July.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant Charles H Greville to be Lieutenant Dated 27th July.

Scoti Guards, Second Lieutenant Sir John S Dyer, Bart, to be Lieutenant Dated 3rd July.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Arthur B Stock resigns his commission Dated 10th. August.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment. Second Lieutenant Robert T Frere to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th July.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Robert H Johnston is restored to the establishment. Dated 26th July.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Sandford H. Yeo is seconded for service with the Army Pay Department. Dated 20th July.

The Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regiment Supernumerary Captain Octavius H L Nicholson D S O, is restored to the establishment. Dated 27th June.

Captain Henry J G Bird resigns his commission. Dated 10th August.

The Leicesterhire Regiment Second, Lieutenant Cyril M Longbotham to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th July.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers Lieutenant George G de B Purves resigns his commission. Dated 10th August.

The York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieutenant Denys W. Reynolds is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 21st July.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-General Sir Lawrence W. Parsons, K. C.B., is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th August.

Consequent on the above, the undermentioned promotions will take effect from the same date:—Major-General Sir John G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V. O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Force in Egypt to be Lieutenant-General. Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Percival S. Wilkinson, Inspector General, West African Frontier Force, to be Major-General.

General the Right Honourable Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 10th August.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HOW TO DO IT.

Englishman—Do you know of anything a man can do in order to live a hundred years?

Irishman—Certainly. He's only to keep on breathing.

A WEAK HEART.

Frugal North Briton (in his first experience of a taxi)—Here, mon, stop! hae a weak heart. I canna stand that wee machine o' yours markin' up thae tuppences.

TOO LATE.

Lady—Could you possibly have saved your friend who was captured by the cannibals? African Traveller—Unfortunately not. When I arrived he was already scratched off the menu.

GIVE IT A CHANCE.

Salesman—"Now, here, madam, is a piece of goods that speaks for itself. I—

Customer (interrupting)—"Then suppose you keep quiet a moment and give it a chance."

HAD ONE DAY.

Biggs—I wonder if Diggs has much money behind him?

Higgs—He had the other day when I saw him; he was leaning against the Bank of England.

NOT WHAT HE WANTED.

Do you call this a pint? asked the sharp servant girl of the milkman.

Yes.

Well, it won't do. When we want condensed milk we'll buy it at the grocer's.

NOT TO BE KILLED.

The Prodigal had returned.

Father, he said, are you going to kill the fatted calf?

No, responded the Old Man, looking the youth over carefully. No; I'll let you to work and train some of that fat off you.

DON'T WAKE HIM.

Mme. Salomon—Great heaven! Isaac, Isaac! Don't you hear? There's somebody snoring under the bed. It must be a burglar.

Mr. Salomon—Hush. Rebecca! No noise: let him sleep. We'll charge him for his lodgings to-morrow morning.

WHAT THEY MISSED.

Weary Waggles (the tramp)—An to think we didn't go to that free concert' las night!

Dusty Rhodes—W'y

Weary Waggles—This here paper says the music was intoxicatin'.

NO CONTROL.

The famous cricketer had walked the floor with the youngest of his family for an hour or so.

Mary said he if the captain of the eleven saw me now I bet I'd get a slating.

Why? asked his wife sleepily.

I don't seem to have any control of the bawlat all.

GOOD MANAGER.

That widow is a good manager, isn't she?

Manager? I should say so. She got that house of hers practically fixed up like new for nothing.

How did she manage it?

She was engaged to the carpenter till all the wood work was finished, and then she broke it off and married the plumber.

THE REASON.

What made Runcorn marry that widow?

Did you ever drop a penny in a weighing machine and then find the thing won't work.

"Yes."

That's the reason.

What do you mean?

Couldn't get a weigh.

A CRUEL SPORT.

Benevolent Party—Don't you think fishing is a very cruel sport?

Angler—Cruel? Well, I should say so; I've sat here three days and not had a bite, been nearly eaten up by gnats and stung by two wasps, lost my pocket knife in the river, and the sun has taken all the skin off the back of my neck.

AN EARLY INDICATION.

Do you believe that we ever show our real bent when we are children? asked Binks of the genial philosopher.

Yes, said the genial philosopher. I know a barbar in this town who at the age of five was the most disagreeable little shaver you ever saw, and always mixed up in some kind of a bad scrape.

WORKING FOR HIS STIPEND.

A minister in the Highland parish found on arriving at church one Sunday that only one worship per had braved the elements, Mounting the pulpit stairs, the minister looked down on John, who, was more noted for his gruff outspokeness than his piety and said, Will I give you the sermon in Gaelic or in English?

Gie's baith, gruffly, answered John; ye're weel paid for't.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

A woman went into a photographer's studio the other day and said to the proprietor:—

Do you take children's photos?

Yes, certainly, madam.

How much do you charge?

Fifteen shillings a dozen.

Well, said the woman sorrowfully, I shall have to see you again. I've only got eleven.

HIS STUMPS.

At a league cricket match a young fellow had the misfortune to get several of his teeth broken whilst playing against the opponents' fast bowler. In the return fixture, when the young man was again facing the fast bowler and who was about to deliver the ball, he shouted across to the bowler:—

I say matey I hope you are not after my teeth again?

No my lad' came the quick reply, it's the stumps I'm after this time.

GOOD ADVICE.

Popularity, popularity among the ladies is a great help to any young man, said a speaker the other day and there is nothing like generosity to make a young man popular.

I heard a lady praising a young man the other evening.

He is so generous she said. He takes mother and I out to dinner nearly every week. We note on him. Then she smiled and added.

In fact we table dhote on him.

UPSET.

A rather seedy-looking man hurried excitedly from the rear carriage into the one ahead.

Has anyone got any whisky? he shrilly enquired A lady back there has fainted.

Half a dozen flasks were offered instantly. Seizing one, he looked at it critically uncorked it, put it to his lips! and took a long, lingering pull.

Ah! he exclaimed with gusto. I feel better now. Seeing a woman faint always did upset me.

DEEPLY REGRETED.

Sir Thomas Lipton tells, with a merry twinkle in his blue eyes, a story of a boy hood friend, whom he recently met by accident, and with whom he renewed acquaintance while on a recent visit to Scotland.

In the course of conversation Sir Thomas happened to ask about a certain mutual friend, one Geordie McKay. He's dead long ago, said his friend, and I'll never cease regretting his as long as I live.

Dear me! Had you such a great respect for him as all that? asked the baronet? sympathetically.

Na, na. It wasna any respect I had for himself, but I married his widow.

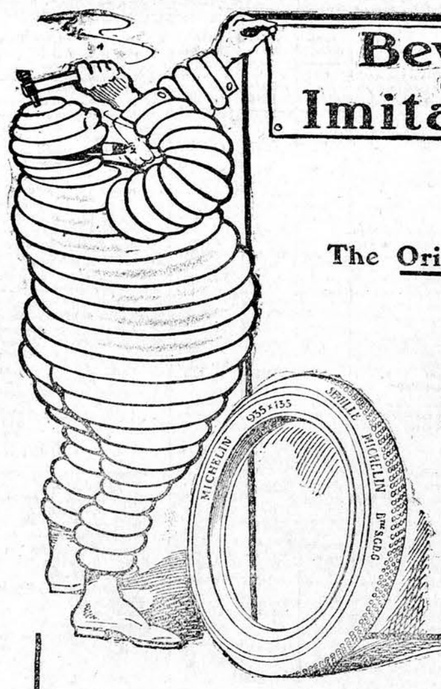
PROUD OF HIM.

In his native town Jimmy had always been most popular with young and old, but when he was sent away to boarding school he was for a time too homesick to make friends. His first letter was little more than a well.

I'm a long way behind the other boys in everything he wrote dolefully. 'Tisn't only studies, but it's gymnasium and music and everything I don't believe they'll ever have much use for me.

But the second letter, written after a week in the new school, was quite different in tone.

I'm all right, he wrote to his mother. The boys say they'll teach me all they know, for they're proud to have me here. I can stretch my mouth half an inch wider than any other boy in the school and my feet are the longest by a full inch. So you needn't worry about me any more.



Beware of Imitations.

The Original Non-Skid is the MICHELIN "Semelle."

Copies of this type of cover were soon marketed by other firms.

These copies have been tried by many and have been discarded by many—

Which proves that the imitation is not worthy of the original.

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110, 111 Russo Road. North, THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
MADRAS: ADDITION and Co., Mount Road SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.
ALIGARH: J. H. JOHNSON and Co.

No. 38.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office,

7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mrs H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Station direct from our Factory. Handsome Bicycles made MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Roadster Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer to sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., shipping Agents, "Dept. 323." P. O. Box 249. Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

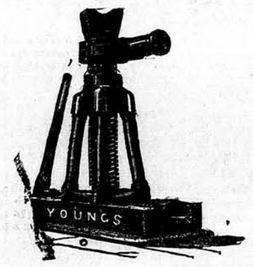
FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—

9, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—

MESSRS. BEST & CO.,

MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—

MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,

KARACHI.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 22] [BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	75 5-8		5-16
do. Rentes	92 1-2		1-2
3½ do. Sterling Loan	82 3-4	unchgd	
4 do. Gov. Securities	84 1-8	unchgd	
Silver in London Spot	28 11-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	28 9-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	62 5-8	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·27	1-2	
do. at Berlin	20 46 1-2	1-2	
do. New York	4·87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	3 5-16	3-16	
Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 7-8	1-8	
3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		unchgd
6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 1-4		unchgd
7 day Market Loans	2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by speculative selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta.....Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	£40,900,000	Unchanged
Public Deposits	£17,500,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Other Deposits	£42,900,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Government Securities	£13,400 000	Dec. £ 600,000
Other Securities	£25,100,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Notes and Gold	£30,100,000	Inc. £ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Quiet—Firm.
Futures Quiet
Manchester Moderately active
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 7,603 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·22+·07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 unch

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·32	6·20	6·15	6·10	6·09
—01	unch	unch	unch	unch
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
6·10	6·11	6·13	6·14	
unch	—01	unch	unch	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·19 Jan. 11·18.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·22 Jan. 11·21
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·31 Jan. 11·36

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 12,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 13,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 5·000
" Exports to Continent ... 4,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 11·23—unch
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·31—01
} Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 11-13 -1-16
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·22—04
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·35—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-8—3-3
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 1-8—3-8
Do Months—Aug-Sept—London—Sellers.
Tone—Dull

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 6 lbs. ... } No Sellers
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 37 3-4—1-4
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 5¾—1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 53 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 61 +1 1-2
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port—London—Done—Firm.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-16-0—6-4-0
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-8 unchgd
SUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 5-1 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Done—Quiet but steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 10 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 79 7-15—5-16
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12s 9d—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec—sellers
German Beet-root Sugar ... 11 4—1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers.
9 10 1-2 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady.
B & S a Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov. Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd —Value.

Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sept.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 9—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 10 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 9—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Tone—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [23RD AUG. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Bullion	6,14,400	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	67,500	do	do
1 Box Sovereigns	45,000	Port Said	do
2 Boxes Bullion	38,400	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns	67,500	do	do
14 Boxes Bullion	8,83,200	do	National Bank
Sovereigns	15,000	do	do
1 Box Sovereigns	45,000	do	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21	25,821
B. B. and C. I. Railway	23	27,031

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still very little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being limited, while Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...201 1-2
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the near Settlement, and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day. The market has since remained quiet but steady with only a small business passing, and closes as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 96	4 0
1st Settlement ...	" 96	3 0
2nd " ...	" 96	1 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday bar silver in London closed easier, owing to speculative selling, the rate for ready being 1-8 lower at 28 11-16, and for forward 3-16 lower at 28 9-16. New York was 1-4 down at 62 3-8. The local market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 72 1-16 for ready and 72 1-8 for the first settlement and advancing 1-4 in both positions. Later on prices declined 1-8 from the top rates, but have since recovered 1-16 and close as under for ready and forward. A fairly large business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 3
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	72 4 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	72 5 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	72 10 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	81 10 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	81 11 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	82 0 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of the whole amount in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving 70 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50·70 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 2nd August, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 9th August brings £120,000 bar gold £200.000 silver and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 41,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 4,60,000
Madras ...	...	... " 5,30,000
Total...		... " 50,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th August and comes with the mail of the 16th August brings £130,000 bar gold £370.000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 43,90,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 2,00,000
Madras ...	...	... " 4,80,000
Total...		... " 50,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 16th August and comes with the mail of the 23rd August brings £160,000 bar gold, £70,000 Silver and £10,000 gold coin for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 41,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 4,30,000
Madras ...	...	... " 4,50,000
Total...		... " 50,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	74,61,000
Other Deposits ...	57,77,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	34,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	2,35,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	2,74,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	6,73,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	4,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	94,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,44,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	17,000
Cash ...	.....	25,76,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	6,627	5,257	+ 1,370
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Aug. ...	2,503,286	2,474,442	+ 28,844
Shipments for the week Europe ...	8,724	1,970	+ 6,754
China ...	200	Nil	+ 200
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	8,924	1,970	+ 6,954
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 22nd Aug. Europe ...	388,826	924,507	—535,637
China ...	35,616	13,510	+ 22,106
Japan ...	846,10b	593,652	+249,852
Coast Ports ...	25,112	31,641	— 6,529
Total...	1,296,653	1,556,910	—270,257
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	1,947	1,290	+ 657
China ...	2,668	1,450	+ 1,218
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 10th August, 1912, 36,505 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 17th August 1912—52,911 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	48	272,934	400,801
Central India	130	161,699	147,521
Barsee and Nagar ...	69	113,032	117,093
Berar	.....	538,647	359,614
Central Provinces ...	58	358,311	150,855
Total Comras ...	305	1,444,623	1,175,384
Dholleras	.....	29,260	268,005
Broach	.....	142,668	218,511
Compta and Dharwar.	3,506	229,393	252,696
Westerns	1,345	95,594	44,219
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1	126,549	296,534
Bengals. (Rajputana)	283	104,798	136,586
Sind	16	93,714	68,700
Persian	.....	4,838	3,038
American	911	220,246a	6,653
Egyptian	129	2,050	2,613
Other sorts	.....	9,753	588
Total ...	6,627	4,503,286	2,474,142

a Or 177,658 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 15th Aug, 1912	2,503,286
	2,803,286
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 15th Aug, 1912 ...	1,296,653
	1,506,633
Less Afloat	4,615
	1,502, 18
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	967,000
	535,018
Less Up-country by rail	89,416
	445,602
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 16th Aug, 1912 ...	433,602
Difference since last week ...	—24,907

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
During the early part of the past week the decline in the home markets continued, but the last two or three days fluctuations have occurred, and the market appears to be grounding for the time being. Since the beginning of the month prices in Liverpool have given way nearly 1d. per pound, and are now in the neighbourhood of 6d. for New Year months. The weather continues favourable, but in our opinion the drop in prices has discounted favourable weather for the present, and we do not anticipate any further material decline. The bull and bear elements in the market are more evenly balanced, and further fluctuations are probable. At about present prices we favour buying rather than selling even should the market go temporarily lower. The fall has been rapid and heavy, and should rates touch 6d. there will no doubt be many buying orders to cover, as trade requirements are practically the same as they were when cotton was at 7d. Present prices would discount a crop of fourteen million bales, and it is by no means certain that such a crop will be produced. September is a critical month for the crop, and later on a killing frost might possibly upset all calculations. With favourable weather from now to the end of October we may see lower prices, but in the meantime we would rather be long than short.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	11·58	11·23	—·33
" Dec. ...	11·35	11·31	—·35
Spot ...	12·00	11·90	—·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·76	11·33	—·43
" Dec. ...	11·76	11·35	—·41
Spot ...	11 13-16	11 11-16	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·52	6·32	—·20
" Sept.-Oct. ...	6·40	6·20	—·20
Spot ...	6·80	6 62	—·18

In the local market there has been a drop of about Rs. 10 per candy in New Crop quotations. This has been due chiefly to "Straddle" operations by sales of good Broach and fully good Bengals against purchases of Americans; and as prices for New Crop are comparatively high, and crop prospects in India are so far favourable, these straddles should eventually show a profit. Japan shippers have bought a small quantity of fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola for January delivery, but there has been no general business in Oomras, Khandesh or Bengals. An export house sold a small line of fine Broach during the week. This morning the market opens quiet but steady, the rates for good Broach and fully good Bengals being respectively Rs. 296·97 and Rs. 245. Other quotations are more or less nominal as there is nothing doing.

The demand for ready cotton has been chiefly on mill account, and though prices are slightly easier there is no material change in values. Any nice lots of Oomras still fetch good prices, and stapled cotton is in demand at current rates. Bengal have also changed hands at about previous rates for the better lots. The stock of cotton is very moderate.

There has been a good break during the week nearly all over the Cotton, area, and crop prospects have improved. The out-look is most encouraging and with a fair good showers at the end of this month and the beginning of next month an excellent yield may be looked for. It is too early yet to arrive at an estimate of the total receipts into Bombay for the coming season, but people are already beginning to talk of three million bales! The Bengal Crop should show a substantial increase on last season, as the Dholleras and Mushis Crops, which were an a failure last year, must be reckoned as a considerable asset this season. The Berar and Central Provinces Crops may show a la... tailing off, as last year the cotton crops in these districts were exceptionally large. Barsi and Nagar, as also Khandeish, should show an improvement; and the Broach Crops may be reckoned an average one as reaowing has been completed. Regarding the Compta, Dharwar and Westerns Crops it is too early yet to say anything, but prospects are not unfavourable.

LATER.

The market has been quiet but steady during the day. Sellers of good Broach as straddles have withdrawn from the market and the closing rate is Rs. 298. A telegram received to-day from Mr. Habersham King reports beneficial rains East and West of Mississippi.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	305	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	298	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	294	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	291	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	284	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	281	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	271	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	261	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	262	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	267	Dec.
" " ...	"	273	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	246	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	292	Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	"	267	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	277	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	5,000
Total Imports ...	...	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·30	6·18	6·14
—·02	—·02	—·01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·08	6·08	6·09
—·02	—·01	—·01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·09	6·12	6·13
—·2	—·01	—·01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady to firm during the week and there has been rather more enquiry. The following business is reported:—

ANTWERP.—About 700 tons has been done for September loading at 18s, light seeds, and 20s. seed.

DUNKIRK.—1,200 tons for September loading has been booked at 20s. light seeds, and 22s. seeds.

LIVERPOOL GENOA.—For September shipment 300 tons seeds at 22s. 6d.

HULL.—About 500 tons light seeds for September shipment at 18s.

HAMBURG.—1,000 tons January loading at 21s. seeds and 21s. 6d. cotton.

For January shipment 2,000 tons has been booked for p. p. at from 20s. to 20s. 9d. seeds cotton. If light seeds 18s.

The following are rates:—

	August.			
ANTWERP	... 22s.	Seeds, 22s.		Cotton
DUNKIRK	... 23s.	"	24s.	"
HAMBURG	... 24·6	"	25s.	"
GENOA	... 24s	"	25s.	"
LIVERPOOL	... 22s.	"	23s.	"
HULL	... 19·6 light seeds.			
	September.			
ANTWERP	... 20s.	sds. 20s. 6d.		cotton
DUNKIRK	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d.		"
HAMBURG	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d.		"
GENOA	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d.		"
LIVERPOOL	...22s.	" 23s. 6d.		"
LONDON	... 18s.	" 20s.		"
TRIESTE-VENICE	... 24s.	" 25s.		"
HULL	... 19s. light seeds.			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Moderate fluctuations have occurred in this market during the past week, but the tendency on the whole has been easier. The enquiry from home is small, and the volume of business passing in the market for September delivery is so far moderate though heavy tenders are expected. In New Crop there is little doing. The general feeling here is bearish as the demand continues on such moderate lines, but much will depend on the weather and the progress of the New Crop.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs. 10	9 0 B.T.
September ...	... " 11	5 0 B.T.
April-May, ...	... " 10	11 0 "

RAPESEED:—
Prices have kept steady during the week and there has been a small enquiry for shipment. So far there is no reason to anticipate much decline in this market, while on the other hand should the demand improve we are quite likely to see higher rates, as stocks are small.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May ...	Rs. 8	6 6 R.T.
" Cawnpore Ready ...	Rs. 8	2 0 B.T.
Yellow " ...	Rs. 9	2 0 "

WHEAT:—
The market has kept quite steady with a fair enquiry by shippers. Prices in the home markets were steadier for the greater part of the week but at the close are rather easier, and the tone of the home markets is dull. Crop accounts are favourable, but the up-country markets show no signs of giving way at present.

We quote:—

White Pissi 85 p. c. ready	Rs. 5	7 0 R.T.
White Delhi, September ...	5	6 0 "
White Delhi, Ap-May, 1913 ...	5	9 0 "

POPPYSEED:—
The market has remained steady during the week but the enquiry has been limited. Holders remain firm in their ideas and are prepared to wait for an improvement in the demand, and to advance prices on any such improvement.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Prices have hardened slightly during the week and some business has been done in New Crop at rather better rates.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	"	Rs.	54 8 0
Small White ...	"	"	53 8 0
Black Kutni... ...	"	"	47 8 0

CASTORSEED:—
The market has been steady to firm with a moderate enquiry and prices are about Re. 1 per candy higher.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
The market is steady and prices are unchanged. Enquiry moderate.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs. 27	0 0
Dec-Jan	... " 24	8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Prices for New Crop are unchanged and there is a small business passing at current rates.

We quote:—

Bold Jan-Feb.	...	Rs. 45	0 0
Small "	...	" 44	0 0

MOWRASEED:—
The market is steadier and prices are about 2 annas per cwt higher. A moderate business is being done.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	...	6,627 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	169,700 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	57,093 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	12,926 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,052 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	3,389 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	2,179 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	13,158 "
Rice ...	...	...	23,910 "
Myrabolams...	...	...	1,400 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	9,970 "
Mowrasee ...	...	...	19,924 "
Gram ...	...	...	17,089 "
Jowar ...	...	...	21,711 "
Maize ...	...	...	588 "
Barley ...	...	...	13,807 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet during the week with very little doing. A few small sales are reported at easier prices. China buyers are keeping out of the market, or are offering at low rates which are not accepted by spinners. Unless prices for cotton in the home markets improve, there seems little likelihood of business to any extent being put through.

Weekly sales from Shanghai ...		1,000 bales
Unsold stock at " ...		70,000
Sold but unplaced " ...		25,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

In spite of the decline in cotton the home market continues firm, though inactive, and manufacturers are not inclined to reduce quotations, or to accept orders unless for distant shipment. The local market is quiet and there is little business doing for forward delivery, the firm attitude adopted by makers at home causing business to be unprofitable.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report in the position.

GREY GOODS.—This market is also quiet with very little business doing.

PAINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is quiet and unchanged.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The local market is steady and the demand continues to improve, The home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The Bombay market remains quiet. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES:—The home market continues firm, though the tendency of cotton is in favour of buyers. The local market is steady and the demand is improving.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The home market shows little or no change during the week. Prices here are well maintained large sales of Rex Yellow Metal have been reported at £67-2-6.

COAL MARKET.

There is little charge to be noted in Indian Coal. The G. I. P. Ry have bought 12,000 tons Australian and 6000 Japanese.

Approximate quotations are:—

Powell Duffryn ...	...	...Rs. 23
Japanese	...	... " 17 to 17-4
Australian Rhondda	...	... " 17
Australian Pacific	...	... " 18
Natal ...	...	... " 17-8
Desherglur	...	... " 18-8
Jherriah ...	...	... " 17-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Barmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4	0	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	3	2	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	12	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150 cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

The following are to-day's prices for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

		Rs.	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°			per 2 tins 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°			" 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°			8 1 gallons. " 3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Firm.			per 2 tins. " 4 8 0

SHARES.

The markets keep steady during the week with fair amount of business passing. Prices of some cotton mill shares have delivered during the week owing to sellers having come out to take their profits on their holdings.

Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,745; Bank of Indias are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 64; Credit Bank shares are steady at Rs. 12; Indian Specie have ruled at and about Rs. 69; Bombay Merchants Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 123 1-4 C. D.; Central Bank shares are steady at Rs. 31; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 88.

In press companies Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 140; New Berars at Rs. 570; New Mofussils have improved to Rs. 890; Volkarts to Rs. 755.

In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advanced have declined to Rs. 810; Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 387 1-2; Bombay Dyeing are at and about Rs. 780; Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 545; Century Mill shares, after touching Rs. 317 1-2, have declined to Rs. 310; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2,215; China have dropped to Rs. 980; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,600; Connoughts are quiet at Rs. 200.; Coorlas have changed hands at Rs. 740; Crescents, after touching Rs. 112 1-2, have declined to Rs. 107 1-2; Currimbhoys to Rs. 1,170; Davids to Rs. 492 1-2; Empress have changed hands at Rs. 255; Edward Sassoon at Rs. 215; Fazulbhoys have declined to Rs. 435; Finlays to Rs. 390; Gold Mohurs have changed hands at Rs. 430; Hindustans are quiet at Rs. 745; Jamshedis have changed hands to Rs. 200; Khatlan Manockji Mill shares are at or about Rs. 1,440; Kohinoors have improved to Rs 852 1-2; Madhowji Dharamsey mill shares have dropped to Rs. 1,600; Manockjee Petit's, after touching Rs. 2,955, have improved to Rs. 2990; Morarji Gooculdas mill shares are steady at Rs. 3,300; New Great Eastern at Rs. 265, New City of Bombay have ruled at and about Rs. 1,150; Phœnix have declined to Rs. 127 1-2 X D; Sassoon mill shares are steady at Rs. 860; Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 1,375; Sun mill shares are steady at Rs. 130; Tapty Valley have improved to Rs 543 3-4 X D; Ahmedabad Dhokas are unchanged at Rs 138; Central Provinces are quiet at Rs 73 and Guzerat railways at Rs. 98. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd August 1912, were Rs. 2,090, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 3rd August 1912, Rs. 93,380.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

In the course of their ninety-fourth report, the court of directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation says:—

The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912. The net profits for that period, including dols. 1,958,135.15, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 4,389,054.38.

The directors recommend the transfer of dols. 250,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols 17,000, 00 . They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of dols. 250,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation dols. 4,354,054.88, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz., £240,000, which at 2-0 1-16, the rate of the day, will absorb dols 2,493,766.24. The balance dols 1,960,288.64 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

The holding of £1,200,000 2 1-2 per cent. Consols has been written down by £24,000 to £900,000, and now stands in the books at 75; "other sterling securities" have also been written down to the extent of about £9,500. To effect these adjustments and maintain the fund at £1,500,000, British and Indian Government guaranteed stocks to the face value of £41,500, costing £38,569, 1s. 8d, were purchased and added to "Other Sterling Securities" bringing the amount under that heading to £406,500 written down to £385,400. This expenditure was met out of the earnings of the half-year.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Mess

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Aug. 21

The incomparable advantages of the Siberian Railway as a mail route to China and Japan are at last to be officially recognised by Great Britain. From next week all letters for the Far East posted in this country are to be sent by way of Siberia, unless otherwise superscribed. It has taken our postal authorities exactly nine years to reach this momentous decision, for the through route to Peking was officially opened in August, 1903. The change has now been practically forced upon the Post-master-General, for few people dream of sending letters to China by sea now that the security and efficiency of the Siberian Railway have been amply demonstrated. It makes one smile now to recall the arguments advanced a decade ago to prove that Great Britain would never send her mails via Siberia.

The Prince of Wales' first experience of yacht-racing was not particularly fortunate, and at one moment some anxiety was caused on board the 'Victoria and Albert' by the rough weather, complicated by fog, which prevailed during the contest for the King's Cup. So bad a buffeting did Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's ketch "Julnar" get, that it is practically certain that she would have had to retire from the race and return to her moorings even if the Heir to the Throne had not been on board. It was noticed that the Prince of Wales, while talking with his sister, Princess Mary, in the streets of Cowes, indulged in a cigarette, which he drew from a neat silver case. Hitherto the Prince has not been seen smoking—in public, at any rate. Times are changed since his grandfather and great uncle, King Edward and his next brother, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, were seen smoking in Windsor Great Park, when about the same age as the present Heir to the Throne. They were severely admonished for it by the Prince Consort.

The French Embassy at St. Petersburg on the Quai Gagarine, which M. Poincare will visit, is a splendid building, kept up in grand style. It was formerly the palace of Vasili Paschkoff, and afterwards of Prince Dolgoroukl, from whom it was purchased and fitted up for the French Government by the Comte de Mont-bello in 1890-1, then Ambassador, and afterwards Duc. He was the last of the great noble Ambassadors who so thoroughly suited and pleased the autocratic Court of Russia. M. Louis, the present Ambassador, is a worthy "bourgeois", who cuts a very modest figure in Russian society. M. Poincare, whose visit to the Tsar, is probably responsible for the report of a naval alliance between France and Russia, has a very enviable reputation as a politician. It has been said of Raymond Poincare that his talents have caused every post worth having to be offered to him, and his character has inclined him to refuse all such offers. Power has been thrust upon him—he has never sought it.

The Elibank family claim descent from an adventurous and hard-fighting stock. A sixteenth-century head of the clan fell at the battle of Flodden. The first baron, who was a staunch Royalist, acted as keeper of the Border stronghold of Caerlaverock during the troublous times of Charles I., and the sixth baron accompanied Anson in his memorable voyage round the world.

The first Parliamentary Whip was William Holmes, who entered Parliament as a Tory in 1808, and the term "whipper-in" was applied to him derisively by his opponents. So late as 1827, when Holmes was Treasurer of the Ordnance, we find Peel referring to him as "a member of the Government employed to obtain a majority in the House of Commons." Holmes was allowed more latitude than modern whips, for he voted against his party on Catholic Emancipation. The "Dictionary of National Biography" says Holmes was Tory whip for thirty years, but this is an exaggeration, as he only sat in the House twenty-eight years. He certainly filled the office longer than any of his successors.

White heather in London streets is a sure sign of approaching autumn. It is by no means a botanical rarity, for white specimens occasionally occur among every kind of heath and heather. They are most frequently found among the ling or true heather (calluna vulgaris), and seem more plentiful on the commons and downs of Surrey and Sussex than in Scotland. The fancy that white heather is supposed to be "lucky" may to some extent be founded on crystallised experience. A successful searcher for white heather would certainly be likely to possess industry, perseverance, mental alertness, and other qualities conducive to wordly prosperity. Not that our London kerb-merchants need not possess all these virtues or accomplishments, for their white heather is now, alas, cultivated by prosaic market-gardeners.

The fact that a steamship company has had to change the name of a vessel from Saron to Jason owing to the objections raised by Greek dock hands to the former designation shows that some people attach a good deal of importance to a name. In his "Foreign Office Recollection," Sir Edward Hertslet records a similar objection raised by the first Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem. It was thought that it would give more importance to the foundation of the bishopric if Dr. Alexander were conveyed to the Holy Land in a British ship of war. The Admiralty accordingly offered to place at the bishop's disposal H.M.S. Infernal, then building at Woolwich. He was indignant at the offer, and declined to be conveyed in a ship bearing such an objectionable name. The Admiralty had some difficulty in finding another vessel available at that time; but at length stated that H.M.S. Devastation could be placed at the bishop's disposal. This was not a very great improvement, but he had to travel in it.

The Mexican seer who has practically emptied the town of Guadalajara of its 150,000 inhabitants by predicting an earthquake has done nothing exclusively Mexican. In 1750, a crazy Life Guardsman prophesied a great earthquake in London, on the strength of a small one which had been felt. Terror seized the West End, and there was a wild carriage exodus on the evening of April 5. One of the newspapers threatened to publish "an exact list of all the nobility and gentry who have left or shall leave this place through fear of an earthquake," and still they left! For those whose fear stopped short of panic "earthquake gowns" were provided, that they might elegantly sit out the cosmic dance in Hyde Park, which they did all night in their carriages. Horace Walpole asked:—"What will you think of Lady Caroline Pelham, Lady Frances Arundel, and Lord and Lady Galway who go this evening to an inn ten miles out of town, where they are to play brag till four o'clock in the morning, and then come back, I suppose, to look for the bones of their husbands and families under the rubbish."

A "wireless" installation for the use of the Army has been fitted, it is said, to the summit of the Blackpool Tower. Its effective range is reported to be a hundred miles, and the only large body of regular troops with which it could get into touch, therefore, would be those stationed in Dublin and on the Curragh. It would be clearly impossible to transmit a message direct to Aldershot, and since the northern counties are practically denuded of regular troops, the value of this new station is not likely to be very considerable.

THE Maharajah of Nepal has left to the University of Oxford for photographic reproduction a number of priceless old Sanskrit manuscripts. These contain in all over 7,000 leaves. The reproductions will be placed in an album, which will probably be added to the Bodleian Library, which will then have an unbroken series of Sanskrit manuscripts from the year 400 to the present time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

Daimler

MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

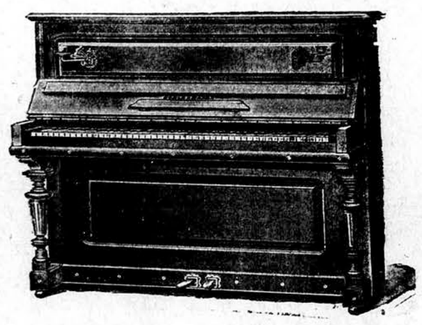
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS

IN PIANOS OF QUALITY,

HIRE OR PURCHASE.



BLUTHNER
BROADWOOD
SCHIEDMAYER
RICHD LIPP
STEINWEG NACHF
GEO P. BENT
MARCKS & CO.
CROWN PIANOS
CROWN ORGANS.

PIANO PLAYERS

PLAYER-PIANOS

NEW PIANOS FROM Rs. 350.

UPRIGHT, OR HORIZONTAL PIANOS.

BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE

FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM

DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Stephens'

Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

THE NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES .. ..HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: I. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

REGISTERED No. 11157.

Just unpacked fresh Provisions and Table Delicacies of well-known makers per P. & O. Mails.

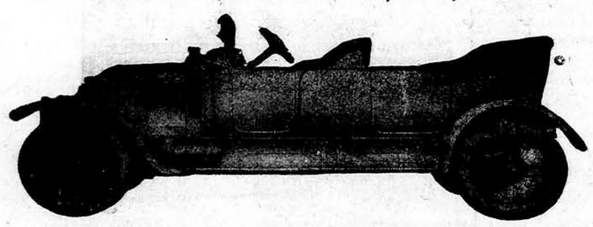
Do not place your orders elsewhere and be caught by fictitious advertisements, as I am the only "Lovely Bori".—See my registered Trade Marks.

Special Dealer in Lovely Things, Lovely Bori, and Lovely Shop :—Established 1881.

All my Stores are guaranteed fresh. Look sharp at the Golden Letters.

52 Stores,
Princess Road, BOMBAY.
HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM.

IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD
CYCLE OR MOTOR CYCLE OR MOTOR CAR
APPLY TO THE LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



SOLE AGENTS FOR
ITALA, DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT, HUMBER, HUDSON, STANDARD AND THE CELEBRATED SIDDELEY-DEASY CARS,
AND
HUMBER, WOLF AND MOTOSACOCHE MOTOR CYCLES
AND SUNBEAM, HUMBER, SINGER AND WEARWELL CYCLES.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

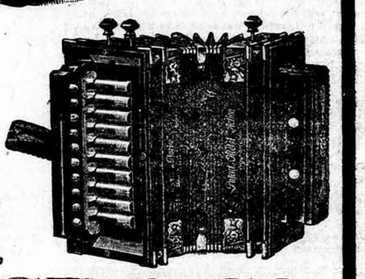
PARIS
8, rue Vivienne.
Sold by all Chemists

ARE YOU MUSICAL?
If so, S. Rose & Co. can offer you the best Selection of Music and Musical Instruments in India.

MOUTH HARMONICAS over 50 styles As. 6 to Rs. 10 each.
FLUTES, WHISTLES, CLARIONETS, CORNETS, BANJOS, MANDOLINS, VIOLINS, GUITARS.
Quality guaranteed, prices moderate.

CONCERTINAS
German Rs. 5 to Rs. 16.
English made } 18-12 to
Anglo-German } 95.
English 48 Keyed concertinas Rs. 38 to Rs. 350.

ACCORDEONS
or
MELODIENS
The best stock and largest selection in Asia.
About 40 styles at prices ranging from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 56.
Every instrument guaranteed in tune.



FORT, BOMBAY,
S. ROSE & CO.

HUNTLY IS STILL LEADING.

No Whisky suits the Indian Climate better than HUNTLY BLEND. Twenty years' experience has proved this. Try it. It is choice and cheap, and you are sure to like it.

DRYING STOVES FOR THE MONSOON.

Keep your rooms during the rains dry and warm, preserve your and your family's health from the bad influences of the wet weather and protect your furniture from the effects of damp by using the

"CALORIFERE" DRYING STOVES

which are recognised by all who have used them as unsurpassable and immensely superior to the obsolete and dangerous "SIGREE."

These Stoves burn kerosine oil and can be easily carried from room to room. No danger, no chimneys to break, no smell, no smoke.

No.		Prices
I—100	C. P. Burner	Rs. 15-0
II—250	" "	" 34-0
III—250	" "	" 27-8
X—160	" "	" 39-0

"CALORIFERE" DRYING STOVES should be used in every nursery, bedroom, near pianos, etc These stoves are also splendid Room heaters for the Cold Season and will last for many years.

ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION TO
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE. **R. DITMAR,** 69, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over **100** years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

POWELL'S
TURKISH BATH CABINET
(A BLESSING TO HUMANITY)

A TURKISH BATH at home means a great auxiliary for preserving health and affords an invigorating tonic for the nervous system and the vital organs.

TURKISH BATHS are specially beneficial in cases of skin and blood diseases, as they produce a healthy perspiration which expels all the impurities through the pores of the skin.

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

Complete with three light	Inside Heater	...	Rs. 24 8
Do. Do.	with Tin Outside Heater	...	" 35 0
Do. Do.	" Copper "	...	" 42 0

N. POWELL & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say; "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR !!!
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE
SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimnal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
'ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face	keyless lever,	'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Call on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System & simply do, may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hand their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTH MOLTON, DEVON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 80 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.